Mr. MEARS's

MEMORIAL,

DATED 30TH APRIL, 1790.

WITH 14 INCLOSURES.

Ordered to be printed 13th May 1790.

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N° 1.

Mr. *MEARS*'s MEMORIAL, dated 30th April 1790.

(14 *Inclosures.*)

To the Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The MEMORIAL of JOHN MEARS, Lieutenant in His Majesty's Navy,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT early in the Year 1786, certain Merchants residing in the East Indies, and under the immediate Protection of the Company, desirous of opening a Trade with the North West Coast of America, for supplying the Chinese Market with Furs and Ginseng, communicated such Design to Sir John Macpherson, the Governor General of India, who not only approved of the Plan, but joined in the Subscription for its Execution; and Two Vessels were accordingly purchased, and placed under the Orders and Command of your Memorialist.

That in the Month of March, your Memorialist dispatched One of the said Vessels, which he named *The Sea Otter*, under the Command of Mr. Tipping, to Prince William's Sound, and followed her in the other Ship, which he named *The Nootka*.

That on your Memorialist's Arrival in Prince William's Sound, in the Month of September, he found the *Sea Otter* had left that Place a few Days before; and, from Intelligence he has since received, that Ship was soon after unfortunately lost off the Coast of Kamschatka.

That your Memorialist remained in Prince William's Sound the whole of the Winter, in the Course of which Time he opened an extensive Trade with the Natives, and having collected a Cargo of Furs, he proceeded to China, in the Autumn of 1787.

That in the Month of January 1788, your Memorialist having disposed of the *Nootka*, he, in Conjunction with several British Merchants residing in India, purchased and fitted out Two other Vessels, named *The Felice* and *Iphigenia*; the former your Memorialist commanded, and the latter he put under the Direction of Mr. William Douglas. That your Memorialist proceeded from China to the Port of Nootka, or King George's Sound, which he reached in the Month of May, and the *Iphigenia* arrived in Cook's River in the Month of June.

That your Memorialist, immediately on his Arrival in Nootka Sound, purchased from Maquilla, the Chief of the District contiguous to and surrounding that Place, a Spot of Ground, whereon he built a House for his occasional Residence, as well as for the more convenient Pursuit of his Trade with the Natives, and hoisted the British Colours thereon; that he also erected a Breast Work, which surrounded the House, and mounted One Three-pounder in the Front; that having so done, your Memorialist proceeded to trade on the Coast, the *Felice* taking her Route to the Southward, and the *Iphigenia* to the Northward, confining themselves within the Limits of 60° and 45° 30′ North, and returned to Nootka Sound in the Month of September; that on your Memorialist's Arrival there, his People, whom he had left behind, had nearly compleated a Vessel, which previous to his Departure he had laid down; and that the said Vessel was soon after launched by your Memorialist, and called *The North West America*, measuring about 40 Tons, and was equipped with all Expedition to assist him in his Enterprizes.

That during the Absence of your Memorialist from Nootka Sound, he obtained from *Wickananish*, the Chief of the District surrounding Port Cox and Port Effingham, situated

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in the Latitudes 48° and 49°, in conſequence of conſiderable Preſents, the Promiſe of a *free and excluſive Trade with the Natives of the Diſtrict*, and alſo his Permiſſion to build any Store-houſes, or other Edifices, which he might judge neceſſary; that he alſo acquired the ſame Privilege of excluſive Trade from *Tatouche*, the Chief of the Country bordering on the Straits of *Juan de Fuca*, and purchaſed from him a Tract of Land within the ſaid Strait, which One of your Memorialiſt's Officers took Poſſeſſion of in the King's Name, calling the ſame *Tatouche*, in honour of the Chief.

That the *Iphigenia*, in her Progreſs to the Southward, alſo viſited ſeveral Ports, and in conſequence of Preſents to the Chiefs of the Country, her Commander had Aſſurances given to him of not only a free Acceſs, but of an excluſive Trade upon that Coaſt, no other European Veſſel having been there before her.

That your Memorialiſt, on the 23d of September, having collected a Cargo of Furs, proceeded in the *Felice* to China, leaving the *Iphigenia* and the *North Weſt America* in Nootka Sound, with Orders to winter at the Sandwich Iſlands, and to return to the Coaſt in the Spring. That your Memorialiſt arrived in China early in the Month of December, where he ſold his Cargo, and alſo the Ship *Felice*.

That a few Days after your Memorialiſt's Arrival in China, the Ships *Prince of Wales* and *Princeſs Royal*, fitted out from the Port of London by Meſſrs. John and Cadman Etches and C°. came to Canton from a trading Voyage on the North Weſt Coaſt of America; and your Memorialiſt finding that they had embarked in this Commerce under Licences granted to them by the Eaſt India and South Sea Companies, which would not expire until the Year 1790, and apprehending at the ſame Time that the Trade would ſuffer by a Competition, he and his Partners aſſociated themſelves with the ſaid Meſſrs. Etches and C°. and a formal Agreement was executed in conſequence between your Memorialiſt and Mr. John Etches, then Supra Cargo of the Two Ships, making a joint Stock of all the Veſſels and Property employed in that Trade; and under that Firm they purchaſed a Ship, which had been built at Calcutta, and called her *The Argonaut*.

That the *Prince of Wales* having been chartered to load Teas for the Eaſt India Company, ſoon after returned to England, and the *Princeſs Royal* and *Argonaut* were ordered by your Memorialiſt to ſail for the Coaſt of America, under the Command of Mr. James Colnett, to whom the Charge of all the Concerns of the Company on that Coaſt had been committed.

Mr. Colnett was directed to fix his Reſidence at Nootka Sound, and, with that View, to erect a ſubſtantial Houſe on the Spot which your Memorialiſt had purchaſed in the preceding Year, as will appear by a Copy of his Inſtructions hereunto annexed.

That the *Princeſs Royal* and *Argonaut*, loaded with Stores and Proviſions of all Deſcriptions, with Articles eſtimated to be ſufficient for the Trade for Three Years, and a Veſſel on Board in Frame, of about 30 Tons Burthen, left China accordingly in the Months of April and May 1789. They had alſo on Board, in Addition to their Crews, ſeveral Artificers of different Profeſſions, and near 70 Chineſe, who intended to become Settlers on the American Coaſt, in the Service and under the Protection of the aſſociated Company.

That on the 24th of April 1789, the *Iphigenia* returned to Nootka Sound, and that the *North Weſt America* reached that Place a few Days after; that they found, on their Arrival in that Port, Two American Veſſels, which had wintered there, one of them was called the *Columbia*, the other the *Waſhington*; that on the 29th of the ſame Month, the *North Weſt America* was diſpatched to the Northward to trade, and alſo to explore the Archipelago of St. Lazarus.

That on the 6th of May, the *Iphigenia* being then at Anchor in Nootka Sound, a Spaniſh Ship of War, called the *Princeſſa*, commanded by Don Eſtwan Joſeph Martinez, mounting 26 Guns, which had ſailed from the Port of San Blas, in the Province of Mexico, Anchored in Nootka Sound, and was joined on the 13th by a Spaniſh Snow of 16 Guns, called the San Carlos, which Veſſel had alſo ſailed from the Port of San Blas, loaded with Cannon and other warlike Stores.

That from the Time of the Arrival of the *Princeſſa* until the 14th of May, mutual Civilities paſſed between Captain Douglas and the Spaniſh Officers, and even Supplies were obtained from Don Martinez for the Uſe of the Ship; but on that Day he (Captain Douglas) was ordered on Board the *Princeſſa*, and, to his great Surpriſe, was informed by Don Martinez, that he had the King's Orders to ſeize all Ships and Veſſels he might find upon that Coaſt, and that he (the Commander of the *Iphigenia*) was then his Priſoner; that Don Martinez thereupon inſtructed his Officers to take poſſeſſion of the *Iphigenia*, which they accordingly did, in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, and the Officers and Crew of that Ship were immediately conveyed as Priſoners on Board the Spaniſh Ships, where they were put in Irons, and were otherwiſe ill-treated.

That as ſoon as the *Iphigenia* had been ſeized, Don Martinez took poſſeſſion of the Lands belonging to your Memorialiſt, on which his temporary Habitation before mentioned had been erected, hoiſting thereon the Standard of Spain, and performing ſuch Ceremonies as your Memorialiſt underſtands are uſual on ſuch Occaſions, declaring at the ſame Time, that all the Lands comprized between Cape Horn and the 60th Degree of North Latitude did belong

to

to his Catholic Majeſty; he then proceeded to build Batteries, Store Houſes, &c. in the Execution of which he forcibly employed ſome of the Crew of the *Iphigenia*, and many of them who attempted to reſiſt were very ſeverely puniſhed.

That during the Time the Commander of the *Iphigenia* remained in Captivity, he had frequently been urged by Don Martinez to ſign an Inſtrument, purporting, as he was informed (not underſtanding himſelf the Spaniſh Language) that Don Martinez had found him at Anchor in Nootka Sound; that he was at that Time in great Diſtreſs; that he had furniſhed him with every Thing neceſſary for his Paſſage to the Sandwich Iſlands, and that his Navigation had in no reſpect been moleſted or interrupted; but which Paper, on Inſpection of a Copy thereof, delivered to Mr. Douglas, and hereunto annexed (N° 2.) appears to be an Obligation from him and Mr. Vinania, the Second Captain, on the Part of their Owners, to pay on Demand the Valuation of that Veſſel, her Cargo, &c. in caſe the Vice-roy of New Spain ſhould adjudge her to be lawful Prize, for entering the Port of Nootka without the Permiſſion of his Catholic Majeſty; that Captain Douglas, conceiving that the Port of Nootka did not belong to his Catholic Majeſty, did frequently refuſe to accede to this Propoſal, but that Don Martinez, partly by Threats, and partly by Promiſes of reſtoring him to his Command, and of furniſhing him with ſuch Supplies of Stores and Proviſions as he might ſtand in need of, ultimately carried his Point; and having ſo done, he, on the 26th of the ſame Month, was reſtored to the Command of the *Iphigenia*, but reſtrained from proceeding to ſea, until the Return of the *N. W. America*, inſiſting that he ſhould then diſpoſe of her for 400 Dollars, the Price which One of the American Captains had ſet upon her.

That during the Time the Spaniards held Poſſeſſion of the *Iphigenia*, ſhe was ſtripped of all the Merchandize which had been provided for trading, as alſo of her Stores, Proviſions, Nautical Inſtruments, Charts, &c. and in ſhort every other Article (excepting 12 Bars of Iron) which they could conveniently carry away, even to the Extent of the Maſter's Watch, and Articles of Cloathing.

That the Commander of the *Iphigenia*, finding himſelf thus diſtreſſed, applied for Relief, and after much Solicitation obtained a trifling Supply of Stores and Proviſions, for which he was called upon to give Bills on his Owners. The Articles ſo ſupplied were charged at a moſt exorbitant Price, and very unequal in Quality or Quantity to thoſe which had been taken from him.

That notwithſtanding what had been inſiſted on by Don Martinez, reſpecting the Sale of the *N. W. America*, he had conſtantly refuſed to diſpoſe of that Veſſel on any *Ground*, alledging that, as ſhe did not belong to him, he had no Right to diſpoſe of her; that the *N. W. America* not returning ſo ſoon as was expected, he (Captain Douglas) was told by Don Martinez, that on his ordering that Veſſel to be delivered to him for the Uſe of His Catholic Majeſty, he ſhould have Liberty to depart with the *Iphigenia*; that he accordingly, on the Firſt of June, wrote a Letter to the Maſter of the *N. W. America*, but cautiouſly avoided any Directions to the Effect deſired *, and availing himſelf of Don Martinez's Ignorance of the Engliſh Language, he inſtantly ſailed from Nootka Sound, though in a very unfit Condition to proceed on ſuch a Voyage, leaving behind him the Two American Veſſels which had been ſuffered to continue there unmoleſted by the Spaniards, from the Time of their Firſt Arrival; that the *Iphigenia* proceeded from thence to the Sandwich Iſlands, and after obtaining there ſuch Supplies as they were enabled to procure with the Iron before mentioned, returned to China, and Anchored there in the Month of October 1789.

* Vide Iphigenia's Journal.

Your Memorialiſt thinks it neceſſary upon this Occaſion to explain, that in order to evade the exceſſive high Port Charges demanded by the Chineſe from all other European Nations, excepting the Portugueſe, that he and his Aſſociates had obtained the Name of Juan Cawalho to their Firm, though he had no actual Concern in their Stock; that Cawalho, though by Birth a Portugueſe, had been naturalized at Bombay, and had reſided there for many Years, under the Protection of the Eaſt India Company, and had carried on an extenſive Trade from thence to their ſeveral Settlements in that Part of the World.

That the Intimacy ſubſiſting between Cawalho and the Governor of Macao had been the principal Cauſe of their forming this nominal Connection, and that Cawalho had in Conſequence obtained his Permiſſion that the Two Ships above mentioned, in caſe it ſhould be found convenient ſo to do, ſhould be allowed to navigate under, or claim any Advantages granted, to the Portugueſe Flag.

That this Permiſſion had anſwered the Purpoſe of your Memorialiſt, ſo far as reſpected the Port Charges of the Chineſe, until the Return of the *Iphigenia*; but the Portugueſe Governor dying ſoon after her Departure, and Cawalho becoming a Bankrupt, his Creditors demanded his Intereſt in that Ship; that your Memorialiſt having reſiſted their Claim, an Application was made by them to the ſucceeding Governor for Poſſeſſion of the Ship; that the Governor had, in Conſequence, inveſtigated the Tranſaction, and finding that Cawalho had no actual Concern or Intereſt in the Property, obliged her to quit the Port; that this Proceeding had ſubjected the *Iphigenia* at once to the increaſed Port Charges, which were inſtantly demanded by, and paid to the Chineſe.

Your Memorialiſt has ſtated this Tranſaction thus fully, in order to ſhew, that the *Iphigenia* and her Cargo were actually and bonâ fide Britiſh Property, as well as to explain the

Occaſion of the Orders which were given to her Commander, Extracts of which accompany this, and are referred to in the Journal of that Ship, having been under the Inſpection of Don Martinez.

Your Memorialiſt further begs Leave to ſtate, that after the Departure of the *Iphigenia*, Don Martinez became apprized of the Purport of the Letter with which he had been furniſhed, and that on the Return of the *N. W. America*, off the Port of Nootka, on the 9th of June, ſhe was Boarded and ſeized by Boats manned and equipped for War, commanded by Don Martinez; that he did tow and convey the ſaid Veſſel into the Sound, and Anchoring her cloſe to the Spaniſh Ships of War, did then take Poſſeſſion of her in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, as good and lawful Prize; that the above mentioned Veſſel was ſoon after hauled alongſide of the Spaniſh Frigate, and that the Officers and Men, together with the Skins which had been collected, amounting to 215, of the beſt Quality, and alſo her Stores, Tackle, and Furniture, Articles of Trade, &c. were removed on Board the Spaniſh Frigate; that the Commander of the *N. W. America*, his Officers and Men, were accordingly made Priſoners, and Mr. Thomas Barnett, one of the Officers of that Veſſel, and ſome of her Men were, as appears by the Affidavit of William Graham, one of the Seamen belonging to that Veſſel, hereunto annexed (N° 4.) afterwards put in Irons.

That the *Princeſs Royal* arriving a few Days after the Seizure of the *N. W. America*, and being allowed by Don Martinez to depart, the Skins collected by the laſt-mentioned Veſſel (excepting 12 of the beſt Quality, which Don Martinez thought fit to detain) were returned to the Maſter, and, with the Permiſſion of Don Martinez, were ſhipped on Board the *Princeſs Royal*, for the Benefit of the Owners; and that Ship, as appears by her Journal, put to Sea on the 2d of July, to purſue the Trade upon the Coaſt.

That Don Martinez, after ſeizing the *N. W. America* in the Manner and under the Circumſtances above ſtated, employed her on a Trading Voyage, from which ſhe returned after an Abſence of about 20 Days, with 75 Skins, obtained by Britiſh Merchandize, which had either been found in that Veſſel at the Time of her Capture, or had been taken from the *Iphigenia*; and that the Value of the Furs ſo collected cannot upon a moderate Calculation be eſtimated at leſs than 7,500 Dollars, and which Don Martinez had applied to his own Advantage.

That the *Argonaut* arrived off the Port of Nootka on or about the 3d of July, 1789. That Don Martinez on obſerving her in the Offing, boarded her in his Launch, and with Expreſſions of Civility, promiſed Mr. Colnett, her Commander, every Aſſiſtance in his Power; that before the *Argonaut* entered the Sound, Mr. Thomas Barnett (who had belonged to the *N. W. America*, and who was then a Priſoner) came off in a Canoe, and informed Mr. Colnett of the Proceedings which had taken place, and of the Danger to which he was expoſed; but that, under the Aſſurances given by Don Martinez, that the *Argonaut* ſhould remain unmoleſted, and being in want of Refreſhments for the Crew, Mr. Colnett proceeded into Nootka Sound.

That, notwithſtanding the Aſſurances given by Don Martinez, he on the next Day ſent the Firſt Lieutenant of the *Princeſſa* with a Military Force to take poſſeſſion of the *Argonaut*, and that Ship was accordingly ſeized in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, the Britiſh Flag was hauled down, and the Spaniſh Flag hoiſted in its ſtead.

That on the Seizure of the *Argonaut*, her Officers and Men were made Priſoners, and Mr. Colnett was threatened to be hanged at the Yard-arm, in caſe of his refuſing compliance with any Directions which might be given to him.

That on the 13th of July, the *Princeſs Royal*, as is ſtated in her Journal, again appeared off the Port of Nootka; that her Commander, approaching the Sound in his Boat, in Expectation of finding there the Commander of the Expedition (from whom he was deſirous of receiving Inſtructions for his future Proceedings) was ſeized and made Priſoner by Don Martinez, and under Threats of hanging him at the Yard-arm, forced him to ſend Orders to his Officers to deliver up the *Princeſs Royal* without Conteſt.

That a Spaniſh Officer was diſpatched into the Offing with theſe Orders; and that the Veſſel was accordingly ſeized in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, and brought into Port; that her Crew were in conſequence made Priſoners; and that her Cargo, conſiſting of 473 Skins (including 203 which had been put on Board her from the *N. W. America*, as appears by the incloſed Receipt, N° 5.) was ſeized.

That Mr. Colnett, from the Circumſtances of his Capture, became ſo deranged, that he attempted frequently to deſtroy himſelf; and that, according to the laſt Accounts received, the State of his Mind was ſuch as to render him unfit for the Management of any Buſineſs which might have been intruſted to his Care; that in this melancholy Situation however, Don Martinez (notwithſtanding the Veſſel and Cargo had before been formally ſeized) attempted to procure from him the State of the Copper, of which a principal Part of the Cargo of the *Princeſs Royal* had been compoſed, and that ſuch Sale would actually have taken Place, had not the other Officers of that Veſſel, ſeeing Colnett's Inſanity, prevented it.

Your Memorialiſt farther begs leave to repreſent, that the American Ship *Columbia* intending to proceed to China, the Crew of the *N. W. America* were ordered by Don

Martinez on Board her, principally, as your Memorialiſt underſtands, for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting her in her Navigation to China, the greateſt Part of her own Crew, as well as of her Proviſions, having been previouſly put on Board the *Waſhington*, in order that ſhe might be enabled to continue on the Coaſt.

That the *Columbia* having reduced her Proviſions conſiderably from the Supplies ſhe had ſpared to her Conſort, was furniſhed from the *Argonaut*, by Order of Don Martinez, with what was neceſſary for her Voyage, ſaid to be intended however for the Supply of the Crew of the *N. W. America*; that previous to the Departure of the *Columbia*, 96 Skins were alſo put on Board her, as appears by the Paper hereunto annexed, N° A, to defray the Wages of the Officers and Crew of the *N. W. America*, under a Suppoſition that their late Employers would be unable to liquidate their Demands, firſt deducting, however, 30 per Cent. from the Sales which Don Martinez had agreed ſhould be paid for the Freight on the ſaid Skins to the American Commanders.

That the *Columbia* thus ſupplied left Nootka Sound accordingly, and proceeded to the Southward; that a few Days after ſhe entered Port Cox, where ſhe was joined by her Conſort the *Waſhington*, from whom ſhe received a conſiderable Number of Skins, conceived to be the whole (excepting the 96 before-mentioned) which had been collected by the Americans and Spaniards, as well as by the Britiſh Traders, and with which, after ſparing a further Quantity of Proviſions to the *Waſhington*, the *Columbia* proceeded to China, where ſhe arrived on the 2d of November, and landed the Crew of the *North Weſt America*.

That the Crew of the *North Weſt America*, previous to their leaving Nootka Sound in the Columbia, ſaw the *Argonaut* proceed, as a Prize, to San Blas; and that her Officers and Men, who were Europeans, were put on Board her as Priſoners; and that the *Princeſs Royal* was ſhortly to follow with her Crew in Confinement in the ſame Manner. The *Waſhington*, on joining the *Columbia* in Port Cox, gave information that the *Princeſs Royal* had alſo ſailed for San Blas.

That Don Martinez had thought fit however to detain the Chineſe, and had compelled them to enter into the Service of Spain; and that on the Departure of the *Columbia*, they were employed in the Mines, which had then been opened on the Lands which your Memorialiſt had purchaſed.

Your Memorialiſt begs leave to annex a Depoſition of the Officers and Crew of the *N. W. America*, together with an Extract of the Journal of the *Iphigenia*, and alſo ſome Letters which he has received from Mr. Duffin, Second Officer of the *Argonaut*, which Papers will ſerve to throw conſiderable Lights on the ſeveral Tranſactions alluded to in this Memorial: He alſo has ſubjoined a Statement of the actual as well as the probable Loſſes which he and his Aſſociates have ſuſtained from the unwarrantable and unjuſtifiable Proceedings of Don Martinez, in open Violation of the Treaty of Peace ſubſiſting between this Country and the Court of Spain, and at Times and in Situations where, according to the common Laws of Hoſpitality, they might have expected a different Conduct.

Your Memorialiſt therefore moſt humbly begs leave to ſubmit the Caſe of himſelf and his Aſſociates to the Conſideration of Government, in full Confidence that the proper and neceſſary Meaſures will be taken to obtain that Redreſs, which he and his Aſſociates have, as Britiſh Subjects, a right to expect.

London 30th April 1790.

(Signed) JOHN MEARS.

Your Memorialiſt alſo begs leave to annex an Acknowledgment given by Don Martinez, of his having obtained poſſeſſion of the *North Weſt America*. N° 11.

J. M.

N° 2.

COPY of a Letter from Mr. Mears to Captain Colnett; dated 17th April 1789.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of 30th April 1790. (N° 1.)

Macoa, 17th April 1789.

Sir,

SO ſoon as the Argonaut is ready for Sea, you will proceed on your Voyage, and put into Execution the ſeveral Plans we have laid down, and with which you are ſo thoroughly acquainted; you are alſo ſo perfectly informed of the Baſis they are founded on, that any Recapitulation here would be needleſs. We place the ſtrongeſt Reliance on your Perſeverance, Temper, and Prudence, and are convinced that our Hopes can only be matured but through an Exertion of thoſe Diſpoſitions; we ſtrenouſly recommend a moderate Uſe of the Powers you are inveſted with, not only in your Tranſactions with Ships of Foreign Nations, who muſt be treated with that good Faith and Generoſity which is the Characteriſtic of the Engliſh Nation, and which muſt turn ultimately to the Honour and Credit of your Employers, but to all Ships of our own Nation, to whom we deſire you to be particularly attentive in caſe of Diſtreſs, or any other calamitous Situation they may be thrown into; we impreſs on your Mind this Point, not only for the Honour and Credit reſulting to us from ſuch a liberal Line of Conduct, but from the abſolute Neceſſity of avoiding all Subject of Diſpute with Foreign Powers; we hope that no Motive whatever will induce you to deviate from this Point, as we aſſure you, that a Commerce that is not carried on with Honour and Reſpectability, as well as Humanity, would be entirely repugnant to our Feelings as Men, and Characters as Britiſh Merchants, a Character which appears to us in ſo reſpectable a Light, that no Emolument, no Advantage whatever would perſuade us to countenance the ſmalleſt Deviation from it in the Perſon and Acts of thoſe we employ.

Reports having been ſpread of great Acts of Cruelty and Inhumanity being committed by the Crews of various Veſſels on the Coaſt of America, in their Commerce with the Natives, we now embrace the earlieſt Opportunity of expreſſing our utter Abhorrence of ſuch hoſtile Acts: We ſincerely hope that no Perſon or Perſons in our Employ will have Cauſe to be reproached of any Thing in this Kind; Acts which we never will countenance or protect; on the contrary we ſhall uſe every Means in our Power to have the Perpetrators puniſhed; we therefore moſt particularly order, that in the Courſe of your Command, if any Perſon or Perſons whatever in our Employ ſhall commit any Murder on the Natives of America, or on others, that you ſeize the Offenders, and put them in Irons, and ſend them to the Agents in China, in order that they may be brought to condign Puniſhment; we are here neceſſitated to dwell on this Subject, from the ſtrong Reports of ſuch atrocious Acts being committed, which are at once not only deſtructive of the Commerce, but of every Sentiment of Humanity; we recommend a ſteady Purſuance of a mild Conduct, as the only Means to cultivate the good Will of the Natives, and draw them within the Verges of civilized Life.

We recommend to you, if poſſible, to form a Treaty with the various Chiefs, particularly near Nootka. If you happily accompliſh this, you at once become poſſeſſed of the Furs of a great Diſtrict with Honour and Credit, and without incurring a Stigma; and, if there is a Poſſibility of conquering our Competitors, we beg it may be in a Mode ſo honourable to ourſelves as Generoſity and Humanity, and alſo a ſtrict Attention to our Buſineſs.

On the Strength of a Treaty we form conſiderable Hopes, for although at the Moment it may not be productive, yet in Time it will be found the moſt ſtable Way of accompliſhing our Wiſhes, and gaining the Confidence of the Chiefs, who are known to manage the Commerce of their Subjects; for this Purpoſe we have ſupplied you abundantly with every Article known to be had in Eſtimation among them; and ſo anxious are we to have a good Underſtanding, and the perfecting a Treaty, that we authorize you to take under your Protection all our Allies, and protect them from Inſult from all Perſons whatever. Our Sentiments on this Head you will make known to all Perſons whom it may concern, in order that they may govern themſelves accordingly.

You will keep a Diary of your Proceedings, in which every minute Occurrence is to be recorded; and you will forward this Account of your Proceedings, from Time to Time, by all Opportunities.

In

In planning a Factory on the Coaſt of America, we look to a ſolid Eſtabliſhment, and not One that is to be abandoned at Pleaſure. We authorize you to fix it at the moſt convenient Station, only to place your Colony in Peace and Security, and fully protected from the Fear of the ſmalleſt ſiniſter Accident. The Object of a Port of this Kind is to draw the Indians to it, to lay up the ſmall Veſſels in the Winter Seaſon, to build, and other Commercial Purpoſes. When this Point is effected, different trading Hours will be eſtabliſhed at Stations that your Knowledge of the Coaſt and its Commerce point out to be the moſt advantageous.

In the Courſe of the Summer we recommend your leaving ſingle Perſons to reſide with ſome of your Friends, the Chiefs of the Charlotte Iſles, in order to collect the Furs; the Natives, in full Perſuaſion of your returning to them, would keep back from our Competitors; and here at once you will perceive the Advantages to be derived from conciliating their Confidence and good Will. To ſuch People who are ſo prone to ſerve their Employers Rewards ſhould be given, which ſhould be agreeable to their Succeſs.

You are ſo well acquainted with the American Commerce, that it would be needleſs to dwell on the Neceſſity of huſbanding your Articles of Trade; of guarding againſt the Impoſitions of the native Merchants, and of impreſſing them with an Idea of the Superiority of your Merchandize, &c. &c. The Tide of Fancy of thoſe People may be turned; the Fickleneſs of their Diſpoſition is well know to you, as well as your Ingenuity to us in combating thoſe Difficulties. The Fall of the Year we wiſh all the ſmall Craft to be laid up at the Factory, which you will name Fort Pitt.

You will inveſt Mr. R. Duffin with the Superintendance of this Station, and ſtrenuouſly recommend to him to keep good Order and Harmony therein; to build Store-houſes for the Reception of the Tackle and Furniture of the Shipping that you may order to be laid up, and above all, to recommend to him to uſe every Precaution againſt the Scurvy by Exerciſe and the unremitting Uſe of the Decoction of Pine Tops.

You will in the Winter Seaſon ſend what Veſſels you judge proper to the Sandwich Iſlands for Proviſions, &c. In their Return we imagine that ſome of the Natives of thoſe Iſles, both Men and Women, may be embarked and tranſplanted to America, and made uſeful in our Employ; this muſt be done with their own Conſents, and with every Precaution with regard to their Health as well as Happineſs.

We deſire the Argonaut may be returned to China the End of this Seaſon with the Furs. You will deliver her to Captain William Douglaſs, and receive from him the Iphigene and America, ſhifting the Crews &c. &c. You will alſo receive his Surplus Trade, and all other Stores of that Nature, and in Return ſupply him with Refreſhments to carry him to the Iſlands where he can procure a Supply.

The Furs you ſend to China, we deſire may be well cleaned, and otherwiſe dreſſed, claſſed, and put into Cheſts; Muſters of each Quality muſt be put into a ſeparate Box; every Skin, Piece, and Tail, muſt be numbered, and a Regiſter kept of the Whole, and tranſmitted to us, with your other Diſpatches, by Captain Douglaſs; in theſe you will be very particular in adviſing us of all Articles wanted for the Year 1790.

We recommend to your Attention the State of the Markets in China; the vaſt Difference between good and bad Skins, as a Guidance to your Purchaſes on the Coaſt, as 100 prime Skins are moſt aſſuredly worth 500 bad, independent of leſſening the Value of your Articles of Commerce. All Collections of Furs, to the lateſt Period, you will ſend Home in the Argonaut.

Sea Otters Tails and Seal Skins now become an Object, from the Price they bear.—It will be entirely needleſs to direct you in the Purchaſes of Furs, where you are ſo well acquainted; this we leave entirely to yourſelf; but we cannot avoid reminding you, and to deſire a ſtrict Attention is paid, that no illicit Commerce is carried on by any Perſons in our Employ; on any Circumſtances of this Kind, the Offenders may depend on our availing ourſelves in the ſtricteſt Manner which a Breach of Articles may occaſion. The Pay of Officers of every Deſcription is extremely liberal; and we ſhall eſteem it the Duty of every Individual to make known ſuch Circumſtances of illicit Commerce as may come within their Knowledge, as in our Eyes it is equally Criminal, and ſhews a great Neglect of their Employer's Intereſt, to either hide or ſtifle ſuch Diſcovery; and you have our moſt poſitive Orders, on ſuch Points coming to your Knowledge, to inſtantly diſmiſs ſuch Perſons, and thoſe concerned, from our Service; nor will we permit any Deviation from this Point, except your Reaſons are ſtrong and ſufficient for purſuing a different Line of Conduct.

We alſo authorize you to diſmiſs from our Service all Perſons who ſhall refuſe to obey your Orders, when they are for our Benefit, and, in this Caſe, we give you to underſtand, the Princeſs Royal, America, and other ſmall Craft are always to continue on the Coaſt of America; their Officers and People, when the Time of their Service is up, muſt be embarked on the returning Ship to China; and on no Account whatever will we ſuffer a Deviation from thoſe Orders.

Should you meet with any of the Ships of Meſſrs. Etches and C° on the Coaſt, you will of Courſe afford them every Aſſiſtance in your Power; but as we ſhall have no Intereſt in

 thoſe

thoſe Ships, if you can induce the Commanders to trade on our joint Account, it will be moſt agreeable to us; but no trading Connections whatever muſt be, except on Account of the preſent Company. To the Perſon intruſted with the Command of thoſe Ships you will make known the Nature of our Connections with Mr. Etches; you will in Conſequence make a Demand of all their Surplus Stores, or Articles of Commerce, &c. that they have to diſpoſe of, in Order that they may be left in the Factory; and a particular Account muſt be taken of all that are delivered, as they muſt be accounted for to Mr. Etches by the Company. We have no Doubt but that your Requiſition will be complied with, as it ultimately tends to the Good of their Employers.

The Number of Competitors you will meet with on the Coaſt will, we fear, ſomewhat diminiſh your Collection of Furs, as well as enhance their Price; we have no Doubt of your Activity and Perſeverance, as well as Addreſs in your Negociations. We place the ſtrongeſt Reliance on your Vigilance and Caution, and as we have conferred on you the moſt ample Powers, in Return we look for conſiderable Reſponſibility, and a happy Completion of our Plans. In a full Perſuaſion of this we ſhall take our Leave, with a ſtrong Recommendation of Unanimity amongſt your Officers, and the ſtricteſt Diſcipline over your People. We wiſh you Health and a proſperous Voyage, and remain, &c.

J. MEARS,
For Meſſrs. Etches, Cox, and C°.

N° 3.

EXTRACTS of a Letter from Mr. Mears to Captain Colnett; dated Macao, 25 April 1789.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790.

To accompany Incloſure (N° 1.)

"WE have well-founded Information, that Mr. Jaques, Mate of the Princeſs Royal, gave Copies of his own and Captain Hudſon's Journals and Charts to Captain Metcalf, who commanded an American Ship when he was in China. This Act of Mr. Jaques we eſteem to militate ſo extremely againſt himſelf and our Service, that we deſire you to return him to China.

Our Diſpleaſure is no leſs pointed againſt Mr. Gibſon, one of your Officers, whoſe Acts of Inhumanity, exerciſed on the Coaſt of America, render him extremely unfit to be employed in our Service; you will therefore return him to China. Thoſe Circumſtances relative to the above Perſons did not come to our Knowledge till after the Departure of the Princeſs Royal from China, or we moſt aſſuredly would have embraced the earlieſt Opportunity of diſmiſſing them our Service; but, with regard to Mr. Gibſon, we have put the ſmall Stock of his remaining Merit againſt his Situation, and our Promiſes prior to the Diſcovery of his Character, and we have formed the Reſolution of employing him but one Seaſon.

As the Diſmiſſion of thoſe Officers may put you to ſome Inconvenience, we ſhall write to Meſſrs. Sheppardſon and Barnet to remain under your Command; and though they are, yet we are convinced of their Value, being entirely attached to Intereſt and Service."

"As it is probable, that in Autumn 1790 you may meet with a Store Ship from England, on the Company's Account, we have the ſtrongeſt Hopes, ſhould that Event happen, that from her you will form the entire Eſtabliſhment of the Coaſt on ſuch reaſonable Terms under the preſent, that will meet our Satisfaction, and enable the Company, through the Medium of Œconomy, to deſtroy our Competitors. It is probable, however, that all thoſe Engagements may be ſettled in England prior to the Departure of the Store Ship; in this Caſe you will reſign the Charge of our Concerns to thoſe who are appointed to manage the ſame, and return with the Officers and People who are impreſſed from China on the Store Ship, or the Argonaut, which ever you think moſt eligible; but we rather apprehend that, by the above Period, you will have ſo much Tonnage on the Coaſt, that it will be needleſs detaining the Argonaut, more particularly as we ſhall want her in 1791, to return her again to the Coaſt. We have nothing more to repeat, in Addition to the former Orders."

N° 4.

OBLIGATION to reſtore the Ship Iphigenia to His Catholic Majeſty if deemed a lawful Prize.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790. (N° 2.)

ON board His Majeſty's Frigate called Our Lady of the Roſary (alias) the Princeſs, 25th May of ſaid Year; I, D[n] Francis Joſeph Viana, and Don William Douglas, the Firſt Captain and the Second, Supercargo of the Packet Boat Iphigenia Nubiana, at Anchor in this Port of St. Lawrence of Nootka, being empowered by D[n] John Cawallo, Inhabitant of and Trader at Macao; We ~~ſay~~ declare that we ~~oblige~~ bind ourſelves (in Name of ſaid Cawallo, to whom belongs ſaid Packet Boat) to ſatisfy whomſoever ſhall preſent to us the Import of Valuation by experienced Perſons of ſaid Veſſel, with Lading and other Appurtenances on Board; and in order the better to certify in the antecedent Inventory, in caſe that H. E. the Viceroy of New Spain, may judge the ſaid Packet Boat the Iphigenia to be a Prize, on account of having found us at Anchor in ſaid Port of Nootka, without having a Paſſport, Permiſſion, or particular from His Catholick Majeſty for ſo doing, that is, for navigating or Anchoring in Seas or Ports belonging to his Dominions. For all which we ~~oblige~~ bind ourſelves to the ſaid D[n] John Cawallo, as lawful Owner of ſaid Packet, and we ~~oblige~~ bind ourſelves in his Name, in all lawful Form, with our Perſons and Effects, preſent and future, to the Satisfaction of the ~~Quantity~~ Value of Contents of ſaid Inventory, Maſts, Stores, Cargo, &c. contained in ſaid Inventory; ſubjecting ourſelves, as we do ſubject ourſelves, to the Laws, Pragmatic Sanctions, and Ordinances of ſaid Sovereign; and renouncing as we do renounce all Laws, Liberties, and Privileges which might favour us, without it being neceſſary in the Exhibition of the ſaid ~~Quantity~~ Value, in which we may be condemned, to have recourſe to Law Suit; for although this Obligation be made upon ſimple ~~Paper~~ unſtamped, we give it as much Force and Value as if it were a Writing made before a Royal or Public Notary, and for its Force we ſign Three of one Tenor, One being fulfilled, the others to be of no Value, which we have ſigned with our Hand and Signature, and authorized by the Commandant D[n] Stephen Joſeph and by the proper Notary, Raphael de Cañizares, on ſaid Day, Month, and Year, being Witneſſes thereto D[n] John Kendrick, Commander of the Boſton Frigate, named the Columbia, and D[n] Joſeph Ingraham, ſecond Captain and firſt Pilot of ſaid Frigate, and of this I give Faith—Francis Joſeph Viana—William Douglas—John Kendrick—Joſeph Ingraham—Stephen Joſeph Martinez—Raphael de Cañizares.

This is a literal Copy of the Obligation, of which Triplicates were ſigned at the Foot of the Inventory made of the ſaid Packet Boat of Macao, whereof I certify. On board the Princeſs Frigate, 26th May, 1789.

RAPHAEL DE CAÑIZARES.

N° 5.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Mears to Captain William Douglaſs, commanding the Iphigenia; dated at Sea, 2d February 1788.

In Mr. Mear's Memorial of the 30th April 1790. (N° 3.)

ON your Return to Macao you will ſeal up your Log Book, Charts, Plans, &c. &c. &c. and forward them to Daniel Beale, Eſquire, Canton, who is the oſtenſible Agent for the Concern; and you have the moſt particular Injunctions not to communicate or give Copies of any Charts or Plans that you may make, as your Employers aſſert a Right to all of them, and as ſuch will claim them.

Should you, in the Courſe of your Voyage, meet with the Veſſels of any other Nation, you will have as little Communication with them as poſſible; ſhould they be of ſuperior Force, and deſire to ſee your Papers, you will cauſe your Portugueſe Captain to ſhew them. You will be on your Guard againſt Surprize. Should they be either Ruſſian, Engliſh, Spaniſh, or any other civilized Nation, and be authorized to examine your Papers, you will permit them, and treat them with Civility and Friendſhip; but at the ſame Time you muſt be on your Guard. Should they attempt to ſeize you, or even carry you out of your Way, you will prevent it by every Means in your Power, and repel Force by Force; you will on your Arrival proteſt publicly, before a proper Officer, againſt ſuch illegal Procedure, and aſcertain, as near as you can, the Value of your Cargo and Veſſel, and ſend ſuch Proteſt, with a full Account of the Tranſaction, to Juan Carvalho, Eſquire, of Macao, Daniel Beale, Eſquire, Pruſſian Conſul at Canton, Meſſrs. Franciſco Joſe Bandeiro, and Jononimo Rubiſno Neves, Attornies, at Liſbon.

Should you, on ſuch Conflict, have the Superiority, you will then take Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel that attacked you, as alſo her Cargo, and bring both, with the Officers and Crew, to Macao, that they may be condemned, and their Crews puniſhed as Pirates.

N° 6.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Mr. Mears to Mr. Robert Funter, Second Officer of the Felice, commanding the America; dated Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, 10th September 1788.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790.

To accompany Incloſure (N° 3.)

YOU are on no Account to hoiſt any Colours until ſuch Time as your Employers give you Orders for this Purpoſe, except on taking Poſſeſſion of any new-diſcovered Land; you will then do it, with the uſual Formality, for the Crown of Great Britain.

N° 7.

THE Information of William Graham:

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790. (*N°* 4.)

Middlesex, } The Information of William Graham, of Grub Street, Mariner, taken before
to wit. } me Sir Sampson Wright, Knight, One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County of Middlesex, this 5th Day of May 1790,

WHO, being on Oath, says, That on or about the Month of September 1788, he entered himself on Board the Vessel called The North West America, then lying in King George's Sound, on the North West Coast of America, belonging to Mr. John Meares, a Merchant trading in those Parts: And further says, That he saw said Vessel launched in said Harbour under British Colours, and navigated under the British Flag, and that she was commanded by Robert Funter, who is a British Subject.

And this Informant further says, That said Ship was trading on Account of said John Meares on the North West Coast of America, between the Latitudes of 60 and 45 North, for Furs, a large Number of which they had purchased and got on Board; and that being in Want of Provisions, they sailed from the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, where they had been so trading as aforesaid, and returned to King George's Sound for a fresh Supply of Provisions, at which Time the Natives were bringing great Quantities of Furs for Sale.

And this Informant further says, That when the said Vessel arrived in the Offing of said King George's Sound, a Number of Boats came out of said Sound, and seized said Vessel, and conducted her into said Sound; that One of said Boats had a Gun in her Bow, and all the People on Board the Boats were Spaniards, and were armed with Cutlasses, Pistols, and Musquets; that they took Possession of said Vessel in the Name of the King of Spain, and made this Informant and the rest of the Crew Prisoners.

That on entering said Sound in Manner aforesaid, he this Informant saw Two Spanish Men of War lying there, one carrying 26 Guns, called The Princessa, and the other 24 Guns, called The St. Carlos, with several Hundred Men on Board, and carrying the Spanish Flag.

That the Spaniards who had boarded said Vessel as aforesaid, brought her to an Anchor close to said Frigates, and put the Captain and Crew of said Vessel on Board said Frigates; that they then took out of said Vessel all the Furs and other Merchandize, and put the same also on Board said Frigates, and then hoisted the Spanish Flag on Board the Vessel they had so captured.

That the Spaniards entreated this Informant, and the rest of the Crew of said Vessel, to enter themselves as Seamen on Board said Frigates, which they all refused to do; that said Spaniards then put the Crew of said Vessel in Irons, and fed them with Horse Beans and Water, for the Space of about Three Weeks, and beat and otherwise ill treated several of them.

And this Informant further says, That he was informed that the Name of the Officer who commanded said Frigates is Stephen Joseph Martinez; and he also further says, that if said Vessel could have continued longer in the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, from whence she was obliged to return to King George's Sound through Want of Provisions, or if she had got a Supply of Provisions at said Sound, and gone back to the Archipelago (from which she was prevented by being Captured as aforesaid) he is well assured that they should have collected a large Quantity of Furs, and other Merchandize, and that the Voyage would have been very advantageous to the Parties interested therein.

That soon after the Capture of said Vessel as aforesaid, she was fitted out, and sent on a trading Voyage, by said Stephen Joseph Martinez, manned with Spaniards, bearing the Spanish Flag, and having also on Board one David Coolidge, Mate of the Sloop Washington, belonging to the United States of America, which was then lying in said Sound; that in the Month of July following, said Vessel returned to said Sound, having on Board a considerable Quantity of Otters Skins, which he this Informant saw taken out of said Vessel, and put on Board said Frigates.

That on the 14th Day of the Month of June 1789, the Princess Royal Merchant Ship, of London, belonging to said Mr. Meares and others, and commanded by Mr. William Hudson, came into said Sound with British Colours flying, and Anchored near the said Frigates; that said Vessel Princess Royal lay in said Sound a few Days, and then sailed (having first obtained

obtained the Permiſſion of ſaid Martinez ſo to do) without any other Interruption or Moleſtation whatever.

That or about the Third of July the Argonaut, a Merchant Ship, appeared in the Offing of ſaid King George's Sound, commanded by James Colnett; that ſaid Martinez equipped a Launch with Twenty Men and upwards, and went with the ſame himſelf, accompanied by Richard Howe, an American, and Supercargo of the Ships Columbia and Waſhington (belonging to the United States of America, and then lying in ſaid Sound) on board ſaid Argonaut; that ſaid Argonaut ſailed into and Anchored in ſaid Sound with Britiſh Colours flying; that the next Morning the Argonaut wanting to put to Sea, was prevented by ſaid Martinez, who ſeized ſaid Veſſel with an armed Force, took the Captain and Crew on board ſaid Frigates, and put them in Irons; that ſaid Martinez ordered the Britiſh Colours on board the Argonaut to be hauled down, and the Spaniſh Colours to be hoiſted, and fired a Gun on board the Argonaut, and took Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty; that ſaid Martinez then ordered all the Property on board ſaid Argonaut to be removed on board ſaid Frigates; that on the 13th Day of July the beforementioned Veſſel the Princeſs Royal appeared in the Offing of ſaid King George's Sound, and that Robert Hudſon, Maſter of ſaid Veſſel, came into ſaid Sound in his Boat; that ſince Martinez immediately ſeized ſaid Boat, together with ſaid Hudſon and the Boat's Crew, on whom ſeveral Spaniſh ſoldiers who were on Board the Argonaut and the Princeſſa (one of ſaid Frigates) fired with Ball; that when ſaid Hudſon came along-ſide ſaid Frigate in his Boat, the Crew belonging to ſaid Frigate beat ſaid Hudſon and his Men, and threw ſaid Hudſon down the After Hatchway of ſaid Frigate, ſaying, "Get down, you Engliſh Dog," and afterwards put him in the Cabin under a Guard of Soldiers; that the Spaniards then launched Two Boats, armed with Cutlaſſes, &c. which went on Board the Princeſs Royal, and brought her into the Sound; that they then fired a Gun on Board her, hauled down the Engliſh and hoiſted Spaniſh Colours *on Board her*, and put the Crew, all the Merchandize, and other Property that was in her, on Board One of ſaid Frigates, and took Poſſeſſion of ſaid Princeſs Royal in the Name of His Catholic Majeſty; that at this Time he this Informant ſaw Two Spaniſh Batteries which were erected on Shore in ſaid Sound, the one mounted 16 Guns, and the other Seven Guns, with the Spaniſh Flag flying thereon.

And this Informant further ſays, That he remained in Confinement on Board One of ſaid Spaniſh Frigates for the Space of Three Weeks, and was then put on Board the aforeſaid American Veſſel the Columbia, in order to return to China; that before ſaid Veſſel ſailed, he this Informant was ſeveral Times on Board the Argonaut, where he ſaw Captain Colnett and his Officers confined in the Cabin, and the Crew in the Fore Hatchway in Irons.

And this Informant further ſays, That he ſailed from China on Board the Felice, and arrived in ſaid King George's Sound in the Month of May 1788; that in about a Fortnight or Three Weeks after their Arrival he ſaw Mr. Meares deliver ſome Articles of Merchandize to Maquilla, the Sovereign Prince of the ſaid Sound, which he then underſtood and believed were given as a Conſideration for Lands which the ſaid Mr. Meares had required for an Eſtabliſhment on Shore; that ſaid Mr. Meares did erect a Building and other Conveniencies on ſaid Land; and that the ſame were taken Poſſeſſion of by ſaid Martinez, who raiſed a Battery of Two Guns, and hoiſted the Spaniſh Flag thereon.

And this Informant ſays, That there were a Number of Men, Natives of China, at ſaid Sound, who had been taken thither by ſaid Mr. Meares; and that ſaid Martinez refuſed to let them return to China, and employed them in erecting Batteries and other Works, and, as he hath been informed, in digging in the Mines.

That while he was on his Paſſage in the Columbia to China, he ſaw a Quantity of Furs put on Board ſaid Veſſel from ſaid Princeſſa, and that the Name Martinez was ſtamped or marked thereon; that in Port Coſe, in their Way to China (and where the Waſhington and Columbia met) he alſo ſaw a Number of Furs put on Board the Columbia from the Waſhington.

And this Informant hereby acknowledges, That he has received from ſaid Mr. Meares all the Wages due to him from the Time of his embarking on Board the Felice as aforeſaid, to the Time of his Arrival in China on Board the Columbia: And ſays, that the principal Reaſon of his coming to Europe was to give Information of the before-mentioned Tranſactions.

That when he was at Port Coſe, in the Columbia as aforeſaid, Captain Kenrick, who commanded ſaid Veſſel, told this Informant, that if he would not ſign Articles to aſſiſt in navigating her to China, he would turn him aſhore among the Indians; and in conſequence of ſaid Threats, he ſigned ſaid Articles; and he this Informant is of Opinion, that if he and others under the like Circumſtances had not given ſuch Aſſiſtance, they could not have carried ſaid Veſſel to China; but he did not receive any Recompenſe for ſuch Service.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

Sworn before me the Day and Year
above written.
SAMPSON WRIGHT.

N° 8.

T. HUDSON's Receipt for Two hundred and Three Sea Otter Skins.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790. (*N° 5.*)

July 2d 1789, in Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound.

RECEIVED from Robert Funter, Two hundred and Three Sea Otter Skins, numbered 1 to 215, in good Order and well-conditioned, of which Numbers Twelve are wanting, viz. N° 96, 170, 179, 180, 163, 197, 199, 202, 203, 205, 208, and 204, which I promiſe to deliver in the like good Order and Condition at Macao, Canton, or any other Port where they may be ordered by the Eſtabliſhed Company of Merchants trading from the above Ports to this Coaſt.

Witneſs my Hand this 2d Day of July 1789.

T. HUDSON.

203 Skins.

N° 9.

CERTIFICATE of Ninety-ſix Skins being ſhipped on Board the Columbia.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April, 1790. (*N°* 6.)

OF the 96 Skins, which I have permitted to be embarked on Board the Columbia, to Captain Robert Funter, and Pilot Thomas Barnet, on their Account, they ſhall pay to the Captain of ſaid Frigate, John Kendrick, the correſponding Freight for ſaid Skins, as alſo the Support of the Crew, and Payment of ſaid Individuals, becauſe that they might not loſe their Labour and Pain, I have given this Permiſſion, leaving to the ſaid Captain and Pilot their Right, apart, to demand of Don John Cawallo, in whoſe Service they were, *or of the London Company of Free Trade*, as this has ſatisfied the Expences incurred by ſaid Cawallo in his Veſſels by Means of the Purchaſe.

On Board this Frigate under my Command,
in the Port of St. Lawrence of Nootka,
14th July, 1789.

(Signed) STEPHEN JOSEPH MARTINEZ.

This is Original Copy of an Order, which they ſay D° Stephen Joſeph Martinez, Captain of the Spaniſh Frigate, gave.

Canton, 2d December, 1789.

Witneſs
Henry Hopman,
Third Supercargo.

Manuel Netgole, Firſt Supercargo
of the Phillippine Company.

N° 10.

DEPOSITION of the Officers and Men of the Schooner North Weſt America.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of 30th April 1790. (N° 7.)

WE the undermentioned Captain and Seamen of the N. W. America, a Veſſel of 40 Tons Burthen or thereabouts, built in King George's Sound, on the North Weſt Coaſt of America, by Captain John Meares, Agent for the Society of Britiſh Merchants trading to thoſe Parts, and launched under the Colours of Great Britain, make Oath before the Chief Supercargo of the Honourable Eaſt India Company reſident at Canton:

That in the Month of September, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-eight, the Carpenters of the ſaid John Meares did, with the Aſſiſtance of divers Natives of America, build, launch, and equip a Schooner of Forty Tons, or thereabouts, in the Sound or Port diſcovered by the late Captain James Cook, and named by him King George's Sound, in Honour of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign; that the ſaid John Meares, did name the ſaid Veſſel the N. W. America, as the Firſt Veſſel ever built in that Part of the World; that ſhe was equipped at a great and heavy Expence of Stores, Tackle, and Furniture, particularly of Iron, the moſt valuable Commodity in thoſe Parts; that all thoſe Stores, Iron, &c. were conveyed to the American Coaſt, with infinite Labour, Coſt, Charge, and Expences, on the Ship Iphigenia, as appears by her Books of Outfit and Equipment; that the ſaid John Meares did appoint Mr. Robert Funter, Maſter of the N. W. America, deeming him a full and ſufficient Perſon to conduct her Commerce and Guidance, and alſo did appoint Peter Henny, Robert Davidſon, and John Eaſt, Quarter Maſters of the ſaid Schooner, as well as Thomas Thiſtlewood, William Graham, and John Clarke, Mariners, all Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and alſo Aſſing, a Native of China, a Carpenter, and Aſſee and Achaw, Mariners of the ſame Country, to compoſe her Crew, to trade along the North Weſt Coaſt of America, on Account and for the Benefit of the Aſſociated Merchants of Great Britain trading to thoſe Parts; and that we the above mentioned People have been paid our full and juſt Wages agreeable to Juſtice, from the Time of our Firſt ſailing from China until the Time of our Return, as the Books of Outfit will ſhew, and agreeable to our Receipts.

That on the 9th of June 1789, being returned to King George's Sound from a trading Expedition amongſt the Charlotte's Iſles, unſuſpecting Enemies or other hoſtile Attacks, there did come from thence Boats manned and equipped for War, commanded by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, Commander of Two Ships of War of his Catholic Majeſty then in King George's Sound, and did tow or convey the ſaid N. W. America, her Crew, Tackle, Cargo, and Furniture, into the ſaid Sound, and did Anchor her cloſe to the Spaniſh Ships of War, and then did take Poſſeſſion of the Schooner, her Tackle, Cargo, Furniture, Goods, and Chattels of the Aſſociated Merchants, in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, as a good and lawful Prize.

That the ſaid Schooner N. W. America did barter and trade with the Natives of the North Weſt Coaſt of America, for Two hundred and Fifteen Sea Otter Skins of good and prime Quality; that the ſaid Number of Two hundred and Fifteen Sea Otter Skins, were put on Board of the Sloop Princeſs Royal, of London, belonging to the Aſſociated Merchants, for their Uſe and Advantages.

That the ſaid Robert Funter and his Crew were removed Priſoners on Board the ſaid Spaniſh Ships of War, to their Vexation, Detriment, and Loſs; and that the ſaid Schooner N. W. America was taken out of his Care, and given up to the Plunder of the Subjects of his Catholic Majeſty; that the Colours of Spain were hoiſted on Board the ſaid N. W. America; that every Formality was uſed by the Spaniards, by ſprinkling Holy Water, &c. on the above Veſſel, in order to cover their unjuſt and cruel Proceedings.

That the Quantity of Trade and Commerce on Board the N. W. America, when taken by the Spaniards, was great and conſiderable; and that being in Want of Proviſions, ſhe returned to King George's Sound, in the ſole Hopes of meeting with ſome of the Ships of the Aſſociated Merchants, to receive from them the Supplies wanted; that Numbers of Skins were left behind amongſt the Charlotte's Iſles; and we do aver to the beſt of our Belief, that had there been ſufficient Proviſions on Board the Schooner, ſo as to have permitted her further Stay, that One thouſand Sea Otter Skins would have been collected, in Addi-

tion to the Two hundred and Fifteen above-mentioned: And we further make Oath, That the Detention in King George's Sound, by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, was to the Ruin of the Voyage, and the irreparable Loſs of the Aſſociated Merchants.

That the ſaid N. W. America was immediately equipped and manned by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, with Spaniſh Officers and Seamen, with Mr. David Coolidge, Firſt Mate of the Sloop Waſhington, of the United States of America, a Pilot; that ſhe ſailed from King George's Sound under the Spaniſh Flag on a trading Voyage; that in the Month of July ſhe returned to the ſaid Sound with a Cargo of Seventy-five Sea Otter Skins, or upwards, to the heavy Loſs of the Aſſociated Merchants.

That we do further make Oath, That Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did offer to Mr. Robert Funter to go as Pilot to the Schooner, to ſhew the different Harbours where Skins were to be collected, and to trade along the Coaſt; and as an Inducement to accept of this Station, the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did offer unto the ſaid Mr. Robert Funter the Half of all Furs or Valuables collected during the Voyage; and the ſaid Mr. Robert Funter having acquired a conſiderable Knowledge of the Trade of the North Weſt Coaſt of America, was preſſed by D. J. S. Martinez to diſcover the Nature of the Commerce, and to enter into their Service. And we do further make Oath, That thoſe Offers of Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez were rejected with Indignation, as incompatible with our being in the Service of the Aſſociated Merchants.

That the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did make uſe of all Manner of Threats and other unlawful Endeavours of Puniſhments and Impriſonments, &c. &c. &c. to induce the ſaid Robert Funter to make ſome Inſtrument of Writing, whereby the Right and Title to the ſaid Schooner N. W. America, ſhould be conveyed to the above Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez; that all thoſe Efforts and Threats were ſuſtained without giving ſuch an Inſtrument in Writing. And do further make Oath, That of the Two hundred and Fifteen Sea Otter Skins collected on Board the N. W. America, Twelve whereof were either loſt or ſtolen on Board the Spaniſh Ship Princeſſa, which reduced the above Number of Two hundred and Fifteen to Two hundred and Three Skins, which were put on Board the Princeſs Royal.

That on or about the 14th of July, the Princeſs Royal of London, being in want of Wood and Water, and otherwiſe much diſtreſſed, did ſail into King George's Sound, and did Anchor near to the Ships commanded by the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez; and that Mr. William Hudſon, Maſter of the above Veſſel, finding the Schooner N. W. America, belonging to the Aſſociated Merchants, with Cargo and Tackle, &c. ſeized by the Spaniards, did receive on Board the ſaid Sloop Princeſs Royal, with the Leave and Licence of Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, the Number of Two hundred and Three prime Sea Otter Skins, on Account of the Aſſociated Merchants; and the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez having determined to Capture the Hull and Tackle of the N. W. America, but liberate the Cargo of the above Number of Two hundred and Three Sea Otter Skins.

That the above Sloop Princeſs Royal, William Hudſon, Maſter, did put to Sea out of Nootka Sound, having on Board the above Cargo of the Aſſociated Merchants, and after having ſigned a Receipt for the above Skins, which Receipt is attached to this Affidavit.

And we do further make Oath, that the Receipt attached to this Affidavit is the true and juſt Receipt received from William Hudſon, Maſter of the Princeſs Royal.

And we do make Oath, That the Ship Argonaut, commanded by Lieutenant James Colnett, of His Majeſty's Navy, and belonging to the Aſſociated Merchants, did arrive off King George's Sound, on or about the 3d of July 1789; and that Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez perceiving the ſaid Veſſel in the Offing, did man and equip a Launch with Seventy Men and upwards, and went himſelf, accompanied by Mr. Richard Howe, an American, and Supercargo of the Ships Columba and Waſhington, belonging to the United States of America, and then in King George's Sound, and went on Board the ſaid Ship Argonaut, where he was received with every Friendſhip and Civility; that the Argonaut being come off a long Voyage, and otherwiſe much diſtreſſed, was enticed and decoyed into the ſaid Sound by the Aſſurances, and reſting on the Faith of Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, who promiſed him every Aſſiſtance and Friendſhip; and that the Ship Argonaut having in Conſequence of this entered King George's Sound, was Boarded by armed Boats equipped from the Spaniſh Ships, and ſeized and made a Prize of, her Officers, Crew, and Cargo, in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty, by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez; and that the Officers and Crew were immediately removed on Board the Spaniſh Ships, and the Britiſh Ship Argonaut was given up by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez to plunder, not only the Goods, &c. of the Aſſociated Merchants, but the private Moveables and Valuables of the Officers and Crew.

That Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, with Prieſts and all due Formalities, hoiſted the Flag of Spain on the Britiſh Ship Argonaut, and did threaten Captain James Colnett, that if he did not comply with all Orders, Injunctions, and other Demands, that they would immediately hang the ſaid Captain James Colnett at the Yard Arm, which preſſed ſo forcibly on the Mind of the ſaid Colnett, that it deprived him of his Senſes; that he made repeated

Attempts to deſtroy himſelf, and did once jump out of the Cabbin Window into the Sea, and was with Difficulty ſaved.

That the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, being in Poſſeſſion of the Ship Argonaut, did take out of her the greateſt Part of her Copper Trade, Arms, great Guns, Ammunition, Proviſions, Tar, Pitch, Canvas, and other Naval Stores, with all the Charts, Inſtruments, &c. of the Officers.

We do further make Oath, That the Journal of the Ship Argonaut was true, and faithfully delivered by Mr. Robert Duffin, Firſt Officer of the ſaid Ship, to Mr. Robert Funter, Maſter of the N. W. America, as well as the Letters ſigned Robert Duffin, and addreſſed to John Meares, Agent for the Aſſociated Britiſh Merchants trading to the North Weſt Coaſt of America, which Journals or Letters are attached to this Affidavit.

And we do make Oath, That on the 13th of July the Sloop Princeſs Royal, of London, was out at Sea, in the Offing of King George's Sound, and that Mr. Robert Hudſon, Maſter of the ſaid Sloop, did take his Boat and row into the ſaid Sound, and that himſelf, Boat, and Crew, were ſeized by Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, who made Priſoners of them, and did by Force, and Threats of hanging him at the Yard Arm, get the ſaid William Hudſon to write a Letter on Board the Princeſs Royal, then lying off at Sea, to deliver up without Conteſt the above Sloop; and that Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did order his Second Lieutenant, named Monteſare, to take armed Boats, equipped for War, and go on Board the Princeſs Royal, and deliver the ſaid written Letter to the Commanding Officer on Board, and that thoſe Boats did accordingly go to the Princeſs Royal, and did ſeize her, and with Force confined the Crew below the Deck, and did carry her into King George's Sound, when Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did order the Spaniſh Colours to be hoiſted on the Princeſs Royal, and captured her Officers, Crew, Cargo, Tackle, and Furniture, in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty.

That to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief the ſaid Princeſs Royal had on Board Two hundred and Seventy prime Sea Otter Skins, belonging to the Aſſociated Merchants, as well as Two hundred and Three prime Sea Otter Skins received from Mr. Robert Funter, Maſter of the N. W. America, making in all Four hundred and Seventy-three prime Sea Otter Skins, all which were ſeized by the ſaid Joſeph Stephen Martinez, in the Name of his Catholic Majeſty.

That the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did take Poſſeſſion, with all due Form, &c. &c. of the Princeſs Royal of London. And we do further make Oath, That Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did give us, the above-mentioned Mr. Robert Funter and Seamen, Leave and Licence to return to China in the American Ship Columbia; and that we did embark on Board the ſame Ship, and did return to China on the 2d of November 1789; and that previous to our leaving King George's Sound, and the North Weſt Coaſt of America, we did ſee ſail out of the ſaid Port the Britiſh Ship Argonaut under the Spaniſh Flag, a Prize to Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, having on Board Captain James Colnett, Mr. Robert Duffin, and the greater Part of her Crew, with a Guard of Fifty Spaniſh Seamen, bound to the Spaniſh Port of St. Blas, in the Latitude of 21 or thereabouts, agreeable to the Orders of Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez; and that Joſ. Tobar, Firſt Lieutenant of the Spaniſh Ship Princeſſa, was in Command of the Argonaut on her leaving King George's Sound; and that the Columbia and the American Sloop Waſhington did depart from King George's Sound together unmoleſted in any Meaſure by the Spaniards, but on the contrary in full Friendſhip and Alliance, leaving in that Sound Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, with his Two Ships, and the Sloop Princeſs Royal and the N. W. America as Prizes. That the Columbia and Waſhington did ſteer to a Harbour to the Southward of King George's Sound, where they ſeparated, the Columbia returning to China, and the Waſhington remaining on the Coaſt.

That we do further make Oath, That Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did order a certain Number of Sea Otter Skins (the Number of which we cannot aſcertain) to be put on Board the American Ship Columbia, previous to her and the Waſhington's leaving King George's Sound, and that the ſaid Ship Columbia did go to Sea with thoſe Skins on Board; that on the Arrival of the Two American Ships at the Port above-mentioned to the Southward, Mr. John Kendrick, Maſter of the Ship Columbia, did leave the ſaid Ship, and go on Board the Sloop Waſhington, taking the above-mentioned Spaniſh Skins with him; and Mr. Robert Grey, Maſter of the Sloop Waſhington, did go on Board the Ship Columbia, and took Charge of the ſaid Ship, quitted the Coaſt of America, and returned to China as above-mentioned, leaving the Sloop Waſhington in the above-mentioned Harbour to the Southward.

And we do further make Oath, That the Proviſions, agreeable to the Receipt attached to this Affidavit, were put on Board the Ship Columbia, by Order of Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez, in Order, as he ſaid, to victual us, the Captain and Crew of the N. W. America; but that, inſtead of being appropriated to this Uſe, Part thereof were put on Board the Sloop Waſhington, then commanded by Mr. Kendrick, in order that ſhe might continue out a longer trading Voyage on the Coaſt of America.

That the ſaid Don Joſeph Stephen Martinez did order to be ſhipped on Board the Ship Co-

 lumbia,

lumbia, commanded by the ſaid Mr. Grey, the Number of Ninety-ſix Sea Otter Skins, for the Purpoſe of fulfilling the Contents of a Spaniſh Paper attached to this Affidavit, duly authenticated by the Chief of the Spaniſh Eaſt India Company at Canton.

And we do further make Oath, That the Ship Columbia, on quitting the Coaſt of America, was ſo weakly manned, that we do verily believe that ſhe would not have been able to have returned to China had it not been for the Exertions of us, the Maſter and Seamen of the N. W. America; that the Reaſon of this Weakneſs on Board the Columbia was their ſending the greater Part of their Crew on Board the Sloop Waſhington, in order that ſhe might be manned and made more competent to continue on the Coaſt of America.

Sworn at Canton, before the Honble. Eaſt India Company's Chief Supra Cargo, this Fifth Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

(Signed.)
Robert Funter,
Maſter of the N. W. America.
Robert Davidſon,
Quarter Maſter.
Peter Henry,
Q. Maſter.
John Eaſt,
Q. Maſter.
William Graham,
Thomas Littlewood,
Seamen.

Sworn before me, at Canton in China, this Fifth Day of December One thouſand Seven hundred and Eighty-nine.

(Signed) JOHN HARRISON, Junior,
Chief Supra Cargo.

N° 11.

JOHN KENDRICK's Receipt for Proviſions, &c. on Board the Ship Columbia.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April, 1790.

To accompany Incloſure (N° 7.)

13th July, 1789.

RECEIVED from on Board the Snow Argonaut, on Board the Ship Columbia, the under-mentioned Articles; viz^{t}.

5 Caſks of Salt Proviſions.
20 Pickles of Rice.
180 Gallons of Arrack.
12 Squares of Shoe Leather.
2 Small Caſks of Vinegar.

P^{r} JOHN KENDRICK.

The above is a true Copy of the Original, ſigned as above, &c^{a}.

P^{r} ROB. DUFFIN.

N° 12.

N° 12.

EXTRACT of the Journal of the Iphigenia.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of 30th April 1790. (N° 8.)

REMARKS, &c. on Board the Iphigenia Nubiana.

1789. 20th April. AT One P. M. a Breeze ſprung up from NW. ſtood in for the Sound. At 7 Ditto, the Tide and Wind failing, dropped the Stream Anchor in 50 Fathoms Water, One Mile from the Shore, and Two Ditto from Friendly Cove. At 10 A. M. weighed with a Southerly Wind. Shortly afterwards came along-ſide Captain Kendrick and Officers; they had Wintered in Friendly Cove, and had only removed a few Days with their Ship up to Moweena, about 8 Miles higher up the Sound. At 11 Ditto dropped Anchor in the Cove, and Moored with the Pieces of Junk. Employed unbending Sails, and getting the Top-gallant Maſts and Yards down on Deck.—This Log at Midnight.

21ſt April. Light Winds and variable. The Limbers being all choaked with the Sand Ballaſt, ſo that the Water could not find its Way into the Pump Well, ſet all Hands to work in the Morning to clear the Hold. Departed this Life Acchon Aching, a Seaman, he was delirious from the Time of his Fall from the Croſs-trees till he died; interred the Corpſe on Shore.

22d April. The Wind from the NW. and SW. with fair Weather; ſent ſome Sails on Shore, and erected a Tent for to put our empty Caſks in: Employed in the Hold, the Cooper overhauling the Proviſions, and putting freſh Pickle in the Caſks.

23d April. Firſt Part light Winds and variable: Employed heaving out Ballaſt; in the Morning moved the Tank to get to the Limbers. At 10 A. M. arrived the Sloop Waſhington from the Southward: I found that they had been out 6 Weeks, and had procured about 300 Sea Otter Skins.

24th April. Strong Gales and hazy Weather, with Rain: Employed moving the great Guns in the Hold, which we found a very laborious Piece of Work; every Rope we had in the Ship gave Way, ſo that we were obliged to borrow a Fall from the American Sloop. Having Intelligence that a Sail was in the Offing, diſpatched the Long Boat to her Aſſiſtance; found her to be our Conſort, the N° Weſt America; at Noon ſhe Anchored in the Cove. Sailed out of the Cove the Sloop Waſhington for Moweena.

25th April. Freſh Gales and cloudy Weather, with the Wind from the SW. Having Intelligence that the American Sloop was bound to the Northward as ſoon as they could get Trade wrought up, I gave Orders for the Schooner not to unbend her Sails, but to be hauled on Shore immediately to ſtop her Leaks. At 6 P. M. having ſtopped her Leaks as well as we could, by nailing Lead over them (for we had neither Pitch or Tar on Board) and ſcrubbed her Bottom, at Ten hauled her off the Ways.

26th. In the Morning hauled the Schooner alongſide, and ſtruck her Guns and other Stores in; ſent likewiſe on Board her the following Articles, viz. All the Canvas I had got, One Puncheon of Bread, One Caſk of Yams, One of Pork, Two of my beſt Men, and Second Officer, who was well acquainted with the Part of the Coaſt I intended to ſend her: I ſent on Board her as Trade 50 Bars of Iron, 30 cut up, 200 Choppers, 3 Dozen of Adzes, One Dozen of Wood Axes, and a Quantity of large Blue Beads.

28th. Moderate and clear Weather, with the Wind from NE. At Day-light towed the Schooner out of the Cove, the Long Boat attending her out to Sea about Two Leagues.

May 6th. Moderate and fair Weather. Having Intelligence from the Natives that a Veſſel was in the Offing, in the Morning I ordered the Long Boat to go off with the Chief Officers (being unwell myſelf); about 10 I was acquainted by my People that the Veſſel

appeared

appeared to be a Ship, and not the Felice Adventurara. At 11 Ditto ſhe dropped Anchor, and ſaluted me with 9 Guns, which I returned; my Boat came on Board, and acquainted me ſhe was a Spaniſh Ship of War, commanded by Commodore Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez, on Diſcovery; that there were Two others a Ship and a Snow, that had parted Company about 14 Days ago: The Commodore ſent his Compliments to me, and requeſted my Company on Board the Princeſſa (for that was the Name of the Ship) to Dinner; I went on Board, and carried him a Preſent of a long feathered Cloak and Cap. He told me on my going on Board he came from Oonalaſhka; that he had been in Prince William's Sound and Cook's River; and ſhewed me a Copy of a Letter I wrote in Anſwer to One I received from Mr. Iſmyloff on the 25th Day of June 1788. At the Time I wrote this Letter I was in Cook's River, he was at Anchor then off Montagu Iſland. How we came to paſs One another, he ſailing from the Sound to Cook's River, and I ſailing from Cook's River to the Sound, I am at a Loſs to know. He fell in with the Waſhington to the Northward, and ſupplied her with ſeveral Things ſhe was in Want of. I acquainted him with my diſtreſſed Situation; that the Veſſel had like to have foundered before we made the Port, for Want of Pitch and Tar to ſtop her Leaks; that I expected my Conſort from Macao every Day; if ſhe did not arrive, I muſt beg his Aſſiſtance, which he promiſed me. Captain Kendrick arriving from Moweena, after Dinner we went on Shore, accompanied by Don Joſeph, and Three Padries that were to make all the Indians Chriſtians. I thought they had taken a hard Taſk in Hand.

7th May. Foggy Weather, People employed in cutting up Fire Wood.

8th. Moderate Breezes and fair Weather; compleated our Fire Wood, waiting with great Impatience for the Arrival of the Felice.

9th. D° Weather. In the Morning I accompanied the Commodore, the Padries, and his Officers to Moweena, to dine with Captain Kendrick. In the Evening we returned.

10th. Pleaſant Land and Sea Breezes. This Day Captain Kendrick and Officers, the Spaniſh Commodore, and the Padries dined on Board the Iphigenia; having One Sandwich Iſland Hog left, and a few Yams, I ſent the Hog on board the Spaniſh Ship and had it dreſſed after their own Faſhion; they added Two or Three other Diſhes; ſo that we made it out pretty well.

11th. Cloudy Weather and heavy Rain. In the Morning the Spaniſh Commodore went up to Moweena, taking his Cot and Bedding along with him. He promiſed to let me have the Articles I was in Want of at his Return. In the Evening we had Intelligence by the Natives of a Veſſel being in the Offing.

12th May. Moderate and cloudy Weather. In the Morning, having got ſome Pitch and Tar from the Princeſſa, hauled the Long Boat aſhore, and ſet the Carpenter and Caulker to work to caulk her Bottom. At Three P. M. having finiſhed the Long Boat, I intended to ſend him down to Week-a-nanniſhies. At Five D° Mr. Adamſon acquainted me that Captain Meares was in the Offing, that the Natives had ſold him ſome Fiſh; (having been unwell for ſome Time paſt, and now confined to my Bed) I ordered him to go off with the Long Boat to his Aſſiſtance. At Six D° I was acquainted ſhe dropped Anchor One Mile to the Northward of the Port, and hoiſted Spaniſh Colours.

13th. Moderate and cloudy Weather. At Ten A. M. came in and dropped Anchor in the Cove the Spaniſh Snow St. Carlos, commanded by Captain Arrow. He ſent his Compliments to me, and requeſted my Company to Dinner; being unwell I declined his Invitation. In the Afternoon he paid me a Viſit; and in the Evening the Commodore came down from Moweena, accompanied by Captain Kendrick, and ſome of his Officers.

14th. At Nine in the Morning of the 14th the Spaniſh Commodore ſent for Mr. Viana and me on Board the Princeſſa. As ſoon as I was on Board he took out a Paper, and told me, that was the King of Spain's Orders to take all the Veſſels he met with on the Coaſt of America; that I was now his Priſoner. I urged the Diſtreſs we were in before we reached the Harbour; the Veſſel without Cables; no Pitch nor Tar on Board to ſtop her Leaks; no Bread on Board, nor any Thing to live on but Salt Pork; that if I had ſteered for any Port in South America, the Spaniards would not have ſeized my Veſſel, but ſupplied me with the Neceſſaries I was in Want of, agreeable to the Laws of Nations; to take me a Priſoner, in a Foreign Port that the King of Spain never laid Claim was a Piece of Injuſtice that no Nation had ever attempted before: But that, ſooner than be detained as a Priſoner (although the Veſſel had like to have foundered before we got into the Harbour) if he would give me Permiſſion, I would inſtantly leave the Port. This was denied. Forty or Fifty Men, with ſome Officers, went on Board, hoiſted the Spaniſh Colours, and took Poſſeſſion

of the Iphigenia Nubiana. The Keys of my Cheſt was demanded; my Charts, Journals, Papers, and in ſhort, every Thing that was in the Veſſel, they took Poſſeſſion of. I was not ſo much as allowed to go on Board. I enquired the Cauſe of his not taking the Waſhington Sloop, as he had Orders from the King of Spain to take every Veſſel he met with on this Coaſt. He gave me no ſatisfactory Anſwer; but told me, my Portugueſe Papers were bad; that they mentioned, I was to take all Engliſh, Ruſſian, and Spaniſh Veſſels that were of inferior Force to the Iphigenia Nubiana, and ſend or carry their Crews to Macao, there to be tried for their Lives as Pirates. I told him, they had not interpreted the Papers right; that although I did not underſtand Portugueſe, I had ſeen a Copy of them in Engliſh at Macao, which mentioned, if I was attacked by any of thoſe three Nations to defend myſelf, and if I had the Superiority, to ſend the Captain and Crew to Macao to anſwer for the Inſult they offered the Portugueze Flag. The Padries and the Clerk read the Papers over, and ſaid they had interpreted the Papers right. The Portugueze Captain Viana was ſilent, although he muſt have known to the contrary. In the Evening of the 15th, Captain Kendrick came down from Moweena; having been informed Captain Kendrick was privy to my being taken Priſoner, and that it was ſettled when the Spaniſh Commodore was laſt at Moweena, when he came on Board the Iphigenia I refuſed to ſee him. This being reported to the Spaniſh Commodore, I was ordered, at Ten o' Clock at Night (although I was very unwell) to turn out, and carry my Bed on Board the Spaniſh Snow, it both raining and blowing at the Time. Here I remained for ſome Time without a Soul to ſpeak to. My Servant, that was a Manilla Man, and ſpoke the Language very well, was not permitted to come near me, for fear of his diſcovering ſome of their Proceedings that was carrying on. In ſhort, they ſtole a Number of Things, and afterwards laid the Blame on my Servant. My People were divided between the Two Veſſels, and every Method made Uſe of to entice them to enter. The Sails were bent, and ſome new running Rigging wove. A Captain was appointed, and Officers, to carry me and Mr. Viana to St. Blaws. My Officers were to be detained, and One Half of my People on Board the Two Spaniſh Ships, and I was requeſted to chooſe the quieteſt of my Men to go along with me. A Liſt of them I was deſired to give to the Commodore, as we were to ſail in a few Days. This I would not comply with, but told him, he might ſend Home if he thought proper; that the Iphigenia was not fit to go to Sea till ſhe was caulked, and her Leaks ſtopped. This they immediately ſet about. After taking every Thing out of her, Copper, Iron, Trade of every Kind, and all my Sandwich Iſland Pork, they filled the Afterhold with Sand Ballaſt, that we had been at ſo much Pains to get out. The Schooner N. Weſt America, and the Felice Adventurara, being daily expected in, none of us were permitted to ſpeak to the Natives, although I found an Opportunity to acquaint M^{r} Quilla, and the other Chiefs, as did Mr. Ingraham, Chief Officer of the Columbia. We requeſted them to have Boats ready to go off to Captain Mears and Captain Funſter, and acquaint them not to come in to Nootka. That I was *Cap Chetled* they told us they underſtood. They wanted to know if I was now a Colt, that is, a Slave—that if I would go with him, they would ſend Boats to watch for an Opportunity to carry me off. They inſtantly ſhifted their Village about Four Miles to the Northward, ſo that I am in great Hopes both Captains Mears and Funter will have Intelligence of my being captured. One of my People on Board the Iphigenia, the Servant, was bargaining with the Natives for ſome Fiſh they had in their Boat; the Spaniards, not underſtanding what was ſaid, he was ordered on Board the Commodore's Ship, and put into the Stocks, where he was ſtrictly examined, and threatened ſeverely, if he did not tell whether he had mentioned to the Natives for them to go and acquaint Captains Mears and Funter not to come into Nootka. When they found he had not mentioned any Thing about the other Veſſels, they wanted to know if the Natives had not told him they had ſeen a Veſſel in the Offing. He told them they had not. He was after this ſet at Liberty, but ordered never to converſe with the Indians, nor ſpeak to them in future. I afterwards had a Conference with Captain Kendrick; he denied being acceſſary to my being taken; that the Spaniſh Commodore had mentioned to him he would take Captain Mears Priſoner as ſoon as he arrived in the Harbour; that he had ſaid every Thing, and had made Uſe of all his Intereſt to prevent my being taken Priſoner. How far this is true I ſhall leave it for him to diſcover. On the 22d the Irons arrived from Moweena, which were made by Captain Kendrick's Armourer. We were now to proceed inſtantly to St. Blaws, and I was once more requeſted to chooſe One Half of my Men, as the other Half was to remain with my Officers. Finding not One of them would enter, or deſert me, I declined giving the Preference to any. Before we ſailed, I requeſted my own private Papers might be delivered up, likewiſe a Copy of my Portugueſe Papers, which was promiſed me. The Interpreter, when he came to that Part which mentions my defending myſelf in caſe I am attacked, and, if I had the Superiority, to carry the Aggreſſors to Macao to be tried for the Inſult, he mentioned to the Commodore, in my Preſence, he thought the Papers very good. I told him, if that was the only Cauſe he had to alledge againſt me, it would not be difficult for me to caſt him in any Court of Juſtice in Europe. He had now got every Thing out of her that he took a Liking to; and what Things I had belonging to myſelf he robbed me of in as gentle a Manner as he poſſibly could, by letting me know he muſt have my Gold Watch, my Sectant, my Stove, and all my Charts; likewiſe all my

long Feathers, Cloaks, and Caps, that Tyana and his Relations preſented me with; even my Shoes and Boots, and very Bed Cloaths went; as a Reaſon for doing ſo, he told me ſome of thoſe Things could be got at Mexico. He now propoſed to return the Veſſel, and ſupply me with Proviſions to carry me to the Sandwich Iſlands, if I would ſign a Paper that was already prepared and preſented me. This I refuſed to comply with, till I had Witneſſes, and knew the Contents of the Paper. Mr. How, Supercargo of the Columbia, was requeſted to write a Letter to Captain Kendrick and Mr. Ingraham, to come down from Moweena, to be Witneſſes to the Papers I was to ſign. On the 24th they arrived; the Papers were interpreted to me, which mentioned he arrived on ſuch a Day, and found me in the Bay of St. Lawrence, Nootka; that I was in Diſtreſs, and in Want of every Thing; that he had not ſtopped my Navigation, but ſupplied me with every Neceſſary I was in Want of to carry me to the Sandwich Iſlands. This Paper I refuſed ſigning, for Two Reaſons; One was, he had not only ſtopped me in my Navigation, but had taken Poſſeſſion of the Ship, and every Thing that belonged to her; another was, the Spaniards could lay no Claim to a Port they had never before ſeen, nor had any of the King of Spain's Veſſels ever entered. The Commodore ſaid, in the Year 1775 he was Second Officer on board a King's Frigate that was on Diſcovery, that ſaw the Port, and named it the Bay of St. Lawrence. I told him, having the Chart of that Voyage by me, I begged Leave to differ in Opinion from him. If I did not chooſe to ſign the Papers, he told me he would keep the Veſſel, and ſend her along the Coaſt as a Privateer to trade with the Natives. The Papers were inſtantly laid aſide, and Captain Kendrick went up to Moweena. The ſame Evening he told me his Orders were to take Captain Kendrick, if he ſhould fall in with him any where in thoſe Seas; and mentioned it as a great Secret, that he would take both him and the Sloop Waſhington as ſoon as ſhe arrived in Port. The 24th and 25th, a heavy Gale blew from the S.W. the Spaniſh Veſſels had each Four Anchors a-head; the Commodore requeſted I would go on Board the Iphigenia Nubiana with my Officers and People, and ſecure her; having nothing on Board to ſecure her with, I declined having any Thing to do with her; he was therefore under the Neceſſity of ſending Two Hawſers of Eight-Inch, and making her faſt to Hog Iſland. As I was not permitted to go on Shore, I did not know much of what was carrying forward; they were buſy in erecting Forts on Hog Iſland, and by what I learned, they were cutting down large Trees to build Houſes. The Commodore acquainted me, that laſt Year when he was at Oonalaſka, Mr. Iſmyloff told him he expected Three Veſſels from Kamſchatka with a Number of Men; that on their Arrival at Oonalaſka, he was to take the Command, and conduct them to Nootka Sound, where they were to form a Settlement; that he expected to arrive at Nootka by the Middle of July, or 1ſt of Auguſt 1789; that Two Ruſſian Frigates were to ſail from Peterſburgh by the Way of Cape Horn, and join them in Nootka Sound with Stores and other Neceſſaries that they might want. On his arrival at St. Blaws laſt Year he ſent an Expreſs to the Viceroy, who ordered him to ſail immediately for Nootka, and erect Forts to keep the Ruſſians out. He likewiſe acquainted me, that in the Year 1786, Two Engliſh Veſſels were caſt away, one was drove aſhore at her Anchors on the Iſland Maidenoi Oſtroff; that all the Hands periſhed except Three Men that happened to be on Shore; they were ſent over land to Peterſburgh. The Officers of the other Veſſel being on Shore they put to Sea, and as there was no Perſon on Board that could navigate the Veſſel ſhe was never afterwards ſeen or heard of. As they now had got Poſſeſſion of my Charts and Journals, the Spaniſh Commodore intended to ſend the St. Carlos, Captain Arrow, to the Northward as ſoon as they could get her Bottom cleaned and her Sides caulked. Captain Kendrick was likewiſe ready for Sea, and he was going to puſh to the Northward. My People were after me every Hour of the Day, requeſting I would ſign the Papers that they might get on Board their own Veſſel. Although the Commodore had promiſed to ſupply me with what he thought would be neceſſary to carry me to the Sandwich Iſlands, and made this Promiſe before Mr. How and Mr. Ingraham, ſtill there was no Dependance to be put in his Word; however on the 26th this Paper was once more produced. The Portugueſe Captain Viana ſaid it was a Paſs for him, and ſigned the Paper. I was under the Neceſſity of doing the ſame. At Eleven o'Clock on the 26th I carried my People on Board, and took Poſſeſſion of the Iphigenia Nubiana. I was not above Half an Hour on Board when a Meſſage came, that I was wanted on Board the Princeſſa. When I went on Board, I was told by Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez (in the Preſence of Mr. Ingraham) that although he had given me back the Iphigenia Nubiana, he would not permit me to ſail till the Arrival of the Schooner N. W. America, and that I muſt ſell her to him for the Price that Captain Kendrick and Officers ſhould ſet on her. I told him the Schooner did not belong to me; that I had no Power to ſell her; that he might act as he thought proper on the Occaſion. In the Afternoon the Spaniards left the Ship, each carrying off what he could lay his Hands on.

May 27th. Cloudy Weather with the Wind from the W.; looſed the Sails to dry; employed heaving out the Sand Ballaſt. In the Evening the Commodore acquainted me he had Intelligence from the Natives that the Schooner was in a Port a little Way to the Northward. He got out ſome Ink and Paper, and requeſted I would write a Letter to

Captain Funter to come into Nootka Sound. This I would not comply with, ſo that he refuſed to ſend my Stores, or any of his own, on Board me.

28th. Freſh Breezes and fair Weather; employed fitting the Rigging in its old Places.

29th. On the 29th, I made out a Liſt of what Articles I was in want of; I deſired the Portugueſe Captain to write it off and preſent it, as my chief Demand was One Cable of Eleven Inch, Bread, ſome Pitch and Tar, together with Forty Fathoms of Four Inch Rope for Top Sail Sheets, and the Rope that was wove when the Veſſel was in their Poſſeſſion. The Commodore ſent me Word he would let me have what Things he thought neceſſary, and what he could beſt ſpare, ſo that I received on Board the following Articles; viz. One Caſk of Beef for Three Caſks of Sandwich Iſland Pork that was kept; Four Bags, weighing each 20 lb.; One Box of Bread, weighing about 150 lb.; Two Bags of Rice, Four of Beans, Eight D° of Flour, One Cheſt of Pitch, One Bladder of Tar, and One 18 Gallon Keg of Spaniſh Brandy; Rope of Three Inch, 18 Fathoms; One Coil of One and an Half Inch, containing 50 Fathoms, and 30 Fathoms of Two Inch. The reſt of the Cordage and other Things were wove and ſent on Board when I was a Priſoner.

May 30th. Employed rigging the Top Gallant Maſts. In the Afternoon an Account of the Articles we had received was brought on Board, charging Five Times the Quantity and Five Times the Sum they coſt; in ſhort, I was going to return moſt of them, but I found if I returned any I muſt return the Whole. As I had made no Charge againſt him of my Pork, Iron, Copper, Watch, Stove, Sextant, my Cloaks, Caps, and Charts, which he had deprived me of; on this Account I granted him the Bills he requeſted. There was another Thing I was obliged to comply with; my Servant being a Manilla Man, by great Promiſes he got him to enter on Board the Princeſſa.—I was therefore under the Neceſſity of diſcharging him, and paying his Wages up to the Day he was diſcharged.

May 31ſt. As I was determined to be detained no longer, I went on Board in the Morning of the 31ſt, and acquainted Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez, that the Moment the Wind favoured me, I would ſail for the Sandwich Iſlands. I found there were Objections made.—The Commodore acquainted me, he had Information and was told I intended to go to the Northward. As I had taken great care not to give the leaſt hint to any Perſon of my future Intentions, I mentioned, That whoever he was that told him ſo, could not be ſo well acquainted with the State of my Veſſel as he was himſelf; that by his own Calculation I had not above Six Weeks Proviſions; that he had only left me 10 or 12 Bars of Iron, which would only purchaſe me as many Sea Otter Skins, and if I was even to diſpoſe of them, the Conſequence would be but ſmall; we ſhould only be ſtarved before we got to Macao, as he had left us nothing elſe to purchaſe our Hogs with at the Sandwich Iſlands; beſides he had not left me a Chart to carry me to China, let alone along the Coaſts of America. My People, I told him, were on high Wages, and that it was neceſſary for me to make the beſt of my way to Macao, having no other Proſpect but to leſſen the Expences of the Voyage as much as lay in my Power. I gave Orders to unmoor, and requeſted he would let me have my great Guns, ſmall Arms, and Ammunition, which he complied with. Captain Kendrick and Officers having come down from Moweena, they acquainted me the Columbia would ſail the Day following to the Northward. Another Paper was produced, which the Commodore requeſted I would ſign, and to be witneſſed by Captain Kendrick and Mr. Ingraham, the Contents of this Paper they told me was, if my Portugueſe Papers were bad, the Veſſel was to be delivered up at Macao. It was eaſy to ſee through thoſe Artifices. I ſigned the Paper after the Portugueſe Captain, and requeſted a Copy, but this was not complied with. A Dinner being provided on Board the Princeſſa, every Method was made uſe of by Captain Kendrick and others, to find out if I intended to touch to the Northward. I gave them the ſame Anſwers as before, telling them I had no Intention to throw away the Lives of my People. On this Day they drank my Health, wiſhing me a good Voyage to Macao, and accompanied it with Thirteen Guns. As ſoon as Dinner was over I went on Board, accompanied by Captain Kendrick and Officers and the Spaniſh Commodore. A light Breeze ſpringing up from the Northward, I gave Orders to get under Way. The Commodore told me I muſt leave a Letter for Captain Funter if he ſhould arrive in Nootka Sound to ſell the Schooner. I acquainted him, Captain Funter nor myſelf had neither Power nor Authority to ſell the Schooner; that I would write a Letter and leave it with him to be delivered in caſe of his returning to Nootka Sound. I ſhall here inſert a Copy of the Letter I left.

June 1ſt.

To

To Captain Robert Funter, Commander of the Schooner North Weſt America.

" Sir,

" On the 6th of May, a Spaniſh Ship of War arrived in Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, " commanded by Commodore Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez; on the 13th the Snow S[t] " Carlos arrived; on the Morning of the 14th the Iphigenia Nubiana was ſeized, and we " were made Priſoners, it being alledged our Papers were not good. This being cleared " up, I am now permitted to ſail to Macao, being ſupplied with Stores and Proviſions to " carry me to the Sandwich Iſlands. As there is no Account of Captain Mears, I am " afraid ſome Accident has happened to him between the Sandwich Iſlands and China; if " that is the Caſe you will be but poorly off for Proviſions. My own Situation prevents me " from giving you any Aſſiſtance; I muſt therefore leave you to your own good Conduct, " being as much at a Loſs how to act as you can be. All that I have to ſay is, you will act " to the beſt of your Judgment for the Benefit of your Employers.

Iphigenia Nubiana, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, 1 June 1789.

I am, &c.

WM DOUGLAS.

The Moment I had finiſhed my Letter I gave Orders to ſlip the Hawſer, and made ſail out of the Cove, the Fort on Little Hog Iſland ſaluting me with Five Guns, which I begged to be excuſed returning. At 3 P. M. the Spaniſh Commodore and Captain Kendrick left me and went on Shore. As the Wind was from the Northward I ſtood to the Southward under all Sail, at Sun-ſet Nootka Sound bore N. Half W. Diſtance Seven or Eight Leagues.

June 2d. Having got out of the Hands of my Enemies, I was now at liberty to judge for myſelf, knowing it would be a Length of Time before the Spaniards could have their Snow ready which they intended to ſend to the Northward, and being of Opinion they would not permit Captain Kendrick to ſail before he was ready, the Interval was therefore mine. I had no Idea of running for Macao, with only between Sixty and Seventy Sea Otter Skins which I had on Board. My People had been accuſtomed to ſhort Allowance, I therefore gave Orders at Midnight to put the Ship on the other Tack, and ſtand away to the Northward. I was in great Hopes I ſhould fall in with Captain Funter, and I am fully reſolved if I do, to take the People and Cargo out of her, and ſet her on fire, if I find I cannot carry her along with me. At Noon we had thick hazy Weather; Nootka Sound bore NE. Half E. Diſtance Fourteen Leagues.

N° 13.

COPIES of Letters from Mr. Duffin to Mr. Mears.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of 30th April 1790. (N° 9)

Nootka Sound July 12th 1789.

Dear Sir,

I BEG to inform you, per Favour of Mr. Barnett, with our ſafe Arrival in Nootka Sound, after a pleaſant Paſſage of Nine Weeks, and Four Days, during which Time nothing materially happened. We lived in the greateſt Harmony and good Friendſhip during the Time we have been together, and every Thing promiſed fair for a Continuation of the ſame, every Officer on Board ſeeming ſtrenuous for their Employers Intereſt. We made the Coaſt of America, July 3d, at Woody Point, and ſtood along ſhore under eaſy Sail during the Night. In the Morning ſeveral Natives came off, with the reſt Counna Keelah (that was brought by you from Macao to Nootka) from him we learnt there were Five Veſſels in Friendly Cove, but could not learn of what Nation they were; however he informed us they had Captured the North Weſt American Schooner, commanded by Mr. Funter. We immediately conjectured that the Veſſels were ſome belonging to Mr. Etches, and the American Ship and Sloop. We made all the Sail we could, intending to get in that Night if poſſible. On our nearing the Sound, we ſaw a Sloop coming out, which we were informed was the Princeſs Royal, belonging to our Concern. We then had not the leaſt Doubt but there were ſome of Mr. Etches Veſſels in the Cove. When we were about Two miles from the Entrance of the Sound, we ſaw a Boat coming towards us; it was then between Nine and Ten o'Clock, ſo that we could not diſcern of what Country they were. They hailed us in Spaniſh; and aſked if they might be permitted to come on Board. They were anſwered in the Affirmative; on which they came alongſide, and the Officer, with ſeveral other Gentlemen, ſtepped up. We found the former to be the Spaniſh Commodore; thoſe who accompanied him were of his Ship. After having welcomed them on Board, Captain Colnett aſked them down in the great Cabin; what their Converſation was there I am unacquainted with; but Captain Colnett ſoon told me his Intention was to go into Friendly Cove, and the Spaniſh Launch took us in tow accordingly. About Ten Minutes after this, came on board Mr. Barnett, whom I directly introduced to Captain Colnett, who informed him that there was a Spaniſh Frigate of 26 Guns, and a Snow of 16 lying in the Cove, as alſo the American Ship and Sloop; that the former had erected a Fort on Hog Iſland, on which 16 Guns were mounted, and had taken Poſſeſſion of the Sound in the Name of his moſt Catholic Majeſty, Carolus the 3d, King of Spain; that they had Captured the Schooner, and plundered the Iphigenia Nubiana, but had permitted Captain Hudſon to proceed without any Moleſtation. As the Commodore heard this Intelligence, he immediately gave Captain Collnett his Word and Honour that he would not offer to detain him, but give him every Aſſiſtance in his Power, in doing which, he only complied with the King of Spain's Orders. Under theſe Circumſtances, and depending on his Honour, Captain Colnett entered the Cove, and brought up between the Frigate and Snow, though I muſt add, Mr. Barrett, with others of our Well-wiſhers, adviſed us to Anchor without Side the Cove, that we might take a View of the ſurrounding Objects in the Morning. Every Thing that Night, and the next Morning, ſeemed to wear a favourable Aſpect, no Obſtacle ariſing that might ſtop our Departure. In the Afternoon Captain Collnett went on Board the Commodore's Ship, and requeſted his Permiſſion to go to Sea immediately, which at Firſt was granted, but on Second Conſideration, the Commodore deſired to ſee his Papers. Captain Colnett left the Commodore and came on Board of his own Veſſel, where, after having put on the Company's Uniform, and his Hanger, he took his Papers on Board the Commodore. He was then informed by that Gentleman, that he could not Sail that Day, on which ſome high Words enſued between them, and Captain Collnett inſiſted on going out immediately, which he ſaid he would do unleſs the Commodore fired a Shot at him; if ſo, he would then haul down his Colours, and deliver himſelf up a Priſoner. Hardly had he uttered this, but he was put under an Arreſt, his Sword taken from him, the Veſſel ſeized, and the Officers and Crew taken out, and ſent Priſoners, ſome on Board the Ship, and the Reſt on Board of the Snow; but what is moſt particular, he deſired Captain Kendrick to load his Guns with Shot to take a Veſſel that had only Two Swivels mounted, ſo that it was impoſſible to make any Reſiſtance againſt ſuch Superiority; indeed it would have been Madneſs to have attempted it. The Commodore's Paſſion now began to abate a little, and he ſent for me from the St. Carlos, where I was impriſoned. When I came to him, he ſeemed to profeſs a very

great Friendſhip for me, and appeared to be exceeding ſorry for what he ſaid his Officers compelled him to do. He declared to me, that he had given Captain Collnett Permiſſion to depart, and would have aſſiſted him all in his Power, but that Captain Collnett inſiſted on erecting a Fort oppoſite his, ſaid he repreſented the King of Great Britain, and that he came to take Poſſeſſion in His Britannic Majeſty's Name. The Spaniard quoted the ſame, and ſaid he was Repreſentative of his moſt Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain; but I have every Reaſon to ſuſpect there was a Miſunderſtanding between the Two Parties, for the Linguiſt ſpoke Engliſh very imperfectly, and in all likelihood interpreted as many Words wrong as right. This is a particular and impartial Account of the above Tranſaction as it is in my Power to relate; but as this will be accompanied by Mr. Funter, and Barnett, who are permitted to take their Paſſage in the American Ship, and who were Eye-Witneſſes of every Tranſaction, it will enable them to explain every Particular concerning it more explicitly than I am able to do in Writing. Since our being Captured Captain Collnett has been in a high State of Inſanity; ſometimes he ſtarts, at other Times he aſks how long he has to live, who is to be his Executioner, what Death he is to be put to, with all ſuch delirious Expreſſions, accompanied by a Number of ſimple Actions, which induces me, and every other Perſon who ſees him, to believe his Brain is turned, owing to the great Charge that was under his Care; and I am ſorry to add, that he has not Fortitude enough, in this critical and diſagreeable Situation, to ſupport this unexpected Stroke. He has delivered me his Inſtructions and the South Sea Company's Grant, and requeſts I will act in his Name. I have endeavoured to convince the Spaniards, had we known this Place had been taken Poſſeſſion of by the King of Spain, we would not on any Conſideration have come near it. I have likewiſe wiſhed to perſuade him to peruſe the South Sea Company's Grant, and our Inſtructions, which he refuſes, and tells me it would avail nothing now to do it, as his Officers inſiſt on his going on with what he acknowledges he too raſhly and haſtily began, and without deliberating what hereafter might be the Conſequence. He deſired me to incloſe the Grant and our Inſtructions in his Preſence; he took and put a ſmall Note with them, and afterwards ſealed it with his own Signet. He put it under my Care, deſiring that I would deliver it to the Viceroy of Mexico.—The Veſſel is going to St. Blas, a Settlement they have in the Lat. of 21° 30′ N. on the Coaſt of California, where we are going, to determine whether we are a Prize to the King of Spain or not; if we are not, as we have every Reaſon to expect, ſhe will be delivered up, with every Thing in her, and be anſwerable for all Damages received, or Stores deficient, ſince his making a Prize of us; but this undoubtedly will be ſettled between the Two Crowns.

Captain Collnett, myſelf, Mr. Temple, and Reid, the Carpenter, are permitted to remain on Board the Argonaut. Mr. Hanſon on Board the Commodore Ship, and Mr. Gibſon and Ludlow on Board of the Spaniſh Snow.

From what I can learn at preſent, all the Engliſh Men are to be ſent in the Argonaut to St. Blas, and Preparations are now making to accommodate us in that Veſſel. They have alſo built Cabins between Decks for the Seamen, where they are to be confined in Irons during the Night, but ſuffered to walk out in the Day. The Officers, I believe, are alſo to be uſed in the like Manner.—I am at preſent in Poſſeſſion of my Cabin, as are alſo the reſt of us, and the Commodore behaves with great Civility, by obliging us in every Liberty that can be expected as Priſoners. Whatever Deficiency may be left concerning our preſent Tranſactions will be explained to you in its true Light by Mr. Funter or Barrett: For I confeſs that I am very unhappy, unſettled, uneaſy, and, in ſhort, feel every Anxiety that is the Companion of a Perſon involved in ſo diſagreeable a Situation as I am.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Your's moſt obediently,
(Signed) B. DUFFIN.

P. S. I am ſorry to inform you that the Spaniards have taken the Chief Part of our Copper, all our Guns, Shot, and Powder, with the ſpare Canvaſs, &c. The former he means to trade with, as I am informed he ſends his Furs to Macao by Captain Kendrick, who alſo trades for him on Shares.

To Captain John Mears.

Nootka Sound, July 13th, 1789.

Dear Sir,

Captain Collnett has been in ſuch a State of Inſanity ever ſince the Veſſel has been Captured by the Spaniards, that we are obliged to confine him to his Cabin. He Yeſterday Morning jumped out of the Cabin Window, and it was with great Difficulty his Life was ſaved. His conſtant Cry is that he is condemned to be hanged. I ſincerely hope for his ſpeedy Recovery, but am apprehenſive he never will recover his former Senſes again. I underſtand from the Boy Ruſſel that it is a Family Diſorder, and that they all have Symptoms of Madneſs, more or leſs. I have written the whole Tranſaction concerning our being Captured, &c.

&c. previouſly to this, as minutely as at preſent Circumſtances will permit, for I am apprehenſive, if I am ſeen writing, they will take my Book, Paper, Pens, Ink, &c. from me, ſo that whatever I have written is by ſtealth; but Mr. Barnett has been ſo obliging as to aſſiſt me as much as lay in his Power to do it. Gibſon was ſeen writing One Day, and they immediately took the Paper and Ink from him, and told him Priſoners had no Buſineſs to write. We are To-morrow to ſail for St. Blas, with all our Officers and Seamen, both Engliſh and Portugueſe, except thoſe that have entered with the Spaniards. They have taken of our Stores to themſelves, all our Pitch, Tar, Canvas, Twine, ſome Proviſions of all Kinds, our Guns, Ammunition, the Chief of our Copper, and many other Articles that we are not acquainted with. All the Officers being Priſoners, ſome on Board One Veſſel, and ſome on Board the other, we have great Expectations that the Veſſel will be delivered up at St. Blas. The Commodore promiſes me if ſhe is, every Thing that he has taken to himſelf ſhall be replaced at that Port; but there has been a Number of Things taken out of the Veſſel by Theft that he knows nothing of; nevertheleſs if any; and the Veſſel is returned, they muſt undoubtedly make it good; but you, Sir, and the reſt of our Employers muſt be great Sufferers, as it has fruſtrated all our Expectations. Had not we met with this Misfortune, there were ſtrong Appearances of our procuring a great Quantity of Furs, as the Americans have no Copper to purchaſe with, ſo that the Natives reſerve all their Prime Skins expecting a Copper Ship.

If our Veſſel is delivered up to us, our Stores, Trade, &c. returned, you may reſt aſſured I will do all that is in my Power for the Benefit of my Employers, and the Captain remains in this State of Inſanity; if he recovers, he will undoubtedly do the ſame. I can ſay nothing more, but beg you will preſent my Compliments to all enquiring Friends, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your's, moſt obediently,

(Signed.) B. DUFFIN.

To Captain John Mears.

Dear Sir, Nootka Sound, July 14th 1789.

Yeſterday at 2 P. M. a Sail was ſeen in the Offing, coming round Breaker's Point from the Southward, ſtanding into the Sound: As ſhe neared the Shore, we perceived her to be the Sloop Princeſs Royal, Captain Hudſon.—At 7 ſhe came to an Anchor about Two or Three Miles from the Cove, and Captain Hudſon himſelf came into the Cove in his Boat, with Four of his People, when inſtantly as he made his Appearance in the Cove, the Spaniſh Boat boarded him, and took him and his People on Board the Commodore as Priſoners. His Motive for coming in, from what I could learn from himſelf, was to ſee if Captain Collnett was there, in order to receive his Orders how he was to proceed in future. Whether Captain Hudſon's Conduct in this Proceeding is blameable or not, I leave to your ſuperior Judgment.

We are now out of the Cove into the Mouth of the Sound, and are poſitively to ſail To-morrow Morning for St. Blas. The Sloop is towed into the Cove within all the Shipping; and the Spaniards from every Appearance have finally Captured her.

Captain Hudſon ſeems very much hurt from his Misfortune, and candidly declares that it is entirely from his own Simplicity, and being too credulous of the Spaniards Honour, that has brought him into this diſagreeable Dilemma.

Captain Collnett is much better To-day, and in general diſcourſes very rationally. I have endeavoured to perſuade him to draw out every Particular concerning our being Captured, to ſend to his Employers, which he refuſes: His Objection is, that he has involved himſelf and every One elſe into Difficulties that he is not able to extricate himſelf from, and therefore declares to me that he will have no more Concerns with the Charge of the Veſſel, but leaves every Thing entirely to me, which I have, but moſt reluctantly, complied with, knowing that I cannot acquit myſelf with Satisfaction to myſelf, nor undoubtedly more ſo to my Employers. Nevertheleſs, if the Veſſel is delivered up at St. Blas, as the Commodore gives me every Reaſon to hope that ſhe will, I will endeavour to the utmoſt in my Power to do every Thing in my Power that may be any Ways beneficial to my Employers.

The Commodore wanted Captain Collnett to ſell all his Copper to him, and he'd give him Bills for the as he valued it, which Captain Collnett had complied with; but I objected, as I thought if his Orders tolerated him to Capture the Veſſel, they would undoubtedly tolerate him to Capture the Cargo likewiſe. We are deficient in a great deal of Copper, as I mentioned in my former, but Mr. Barnett will be able to inform you I imagine where it goes to.

Accompanying this, I ſend under the Care of Mr. Barnett a Copy of my Journal from Macao, wherein you will find the principal Occurrences that have happened to us ſince our Departure. I have nothing more to add; neither have I Opportunity to do it, the Veſſel

being continually crowded with People from the different Ships, ſo beg you will preſent my Compliments to Mr. M'Intire, and every other Gentleman in Macao; and remain,

Dear Sir,

Moſt obediently your's,

B. DUFFIN.

To Captain John Mears.

ted Merchants of London and India, by the Capture

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A B L E L O S S E S.	Spaniſh Dollars.
To probably would have been collected by the Iphigenia, Dollars per Skin — — — —	100,000
To ch would probably have been obtained by the North Weſt ns, at 100 Dollars per Skin — — —	100,000
To would probably have been obtained by the Princeſs Royal, Dollars per Skin — — — —	100,000
To h would probably have been obtained by the Argonaut, Skin — — — —	200,000
To e Commerce of the Aſſociated Merchants — —	
To l of 30 Tons, in Frame, on Board the Argonaut, and of ye obtained — — — —	
To	
To	
To	
To	
To	
Spaniſh Dollars — —	500,000

N° 14.

A STATEMENT of the ACTUAL and PROBABLE LOSSES ſuſt of their Ships.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th A

ACTUAL LOSSES.	Spaniſh Dollars.
To Caſh paid the Crew of the Iphigenia, on their Return to China, being near Two Years Wages, and other incidental Expences incurred, for which Vouchers have been obtained — — — — — — —	15,534
To Caſh paid the Crew of the North Weſt America, being near Two Years Wages, on their Return to China, for which Vouchers have been obtained — —	3,719
To the Equipment of the Ship Argonaut, for which Vouchers have been obtained —	39,816
To the Equipment of the Princeſs Royal, for which Vouchers are ready to be produced —	
To the Cargo of Sea Otters Skins ſeized on Board the Princeſs Royal, being 473 at 100 Dollars per Skin — — — — —	47,300
To 12 Sea Otters Skins detained for the particular Uſe of Mr. Martinez, at the ſame Valuation — — — — — — —	1,200
To the Agent's Expences in returning to England — — — —	2,000
To Inſurance on the Principal Stock, at 20 per Cent. the uſual Premium — —	23,864
To the Loſs of the Officers Charts, Journals, Nautical Inſtruments, Cloathing, private Goods, &c. the Amount of which cannot now be aſcertained — — —	
To the Amount of Wages due to all the Servants of the Aſſociated Merchants now in Captivity, from the Time of their Sailing to the Time of their Return — —	
To the Value of the North Weſt America, *on* the Coaſt of America — —	20,000
Spaniſh Dollars — —	153,433

N° 14.

E LOSSES ſuſtained by the Aſſociated Merchants of London and India, by the Capture of their Ships.

orial of the 30th April 1790. (*N°* 10.)

Spaniſh Dollars.		Spaniſh Dollars.
	To Value of the Cargo which probably would have been collected by the Iphigenia, 1,000 Sea Otters Skins, at 100 Dollars per Skin — — — —	100,000
15,534	To the Value of the Cargo which would probably have been obtained by the North Weſt America, 1,000 Sea Otters Skins, at 100 Dollars per Skin — — —	100,000
3,719	To the Value of the Cargo which would probably have been obtained by the Princeſs Royal,	
39,816	1,000 Sea Otters Skins, at 100 Dollars per Skin — — — —	100,000
	To the Value of the Cargo which would probably have been obtained by the Argonaut, 2,000 Skins, at 100 Dollars per Skin — — — —	200,000
47,300	To the Loſs and Deſtruction of the Commerce of the Aſſociated Merchants — —	
1,200	To the particular Loſs of the Veſſel of 30 Tons, in Frame, on Board the Argonaut, and of the Furs ſhe would probably have obtained — — — —	
2,000		
23,864		
20,000		
153,433	Spaniſh Dollars — —	500,000

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N° 15.

INVENTORY of the Goleta, the Property of Don Juan Cawallo and Company, of Macao.

In Mr. Mears's Memorial of the 30th April 1790. (N° 11.)

Tranſlated from the Spaniſh. } INVENTORY, taken by Order of the Commandant Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez, of the Hull, Maſts, Tackle, Stores, Neceſſaries, and Articles, belonging to the Veſſel (la Goleta) being the Property of D[n] John Cawallo and Company, of Macao, which is at Anchor in the River of this Port, and is as follows; viz[t].

Firſt. HER Hull rotten, eaten through by the Worm, as appears by the Survey made by the Maſters Carpenter and Caulker Ferdinand Campuſano and Francis Joſeph de Caſtro, upon the Firſt and following Page

And her Main-maſt, Fore-maſt, and Bolt-ſprit, without Top-maſts or Poles

And Two Hooks for the Fore-maſt and Main-maſt

And the Tackle for both Maſts, which being of Hemp can only ſerve for Oakum or Tow, being rotten

And her Rudder or Helm, ſerviceable

And her Binnacle, with a Compaſs

And a ſmall Iron Anchor

And a with Two Pieces of Cable, from 40 Braces long, for Cables of middle Dimenſions (Braces)

And Two larger ones

And Two Fore-ſails

And One Round-ſail

And One Top-ſail

And One *Togue*

And ſome Pieces of old Cable

And Six Iron Guns, Caliber 2

And Six Gun Carriages, 20 Balls of 2, and 20 Ditto ſmaller

And Three Copper Swivel Guns, with their Keys

And One Ditto, without Key

And Five Muſquets with Bayonets, and 300 Balls

And Six Piſtols

And Half Cuñete of fine Gunpowder, which is ſuppoſed to weigh an Arroba * *About 28 lb.

And another Ditto of common Gunpowder

And 160 Short Iron Swords, of a ſmall Palm in Length, and Four Fingers Breadth

And 10 Coopers Hatchets

And 20 Carpenters Ditto

And 10 Slips or Ingots —— of the Iron called Platina, which is computed ſuppoſed to weigh Two Quintals

And 78 ſhort Pieces of Iron, computed to weigh One Quintal

And Three large Iron Bars, about One Brace in Length, 8 Inches Breadth, and Six Inches in Thickneſs, which ſerved inſtead of Ballaſt, and computed to weigh 699 lbs.

And 13 ſmall Water Caſks

And 1 Ditto for a Proviſion of Water

And 1 Barrel of Pork

And 2 Ditto, empty, all in Pieces

And 8 old ſmall Pewter Diſhes, ſome of them broken

And 1 Iron Pot, of Caſt Iron, Frying-pan and Stew-pan of Ditto.

La Goleta.
On Board the Veſſel at Anchor in the River of this Port of St. Lawrence of Nootka, 11th June 1789—Joſeph Tovar and Tamariz, Robert Funter, Thomas Barnet,

Raphael de Canizares.

This is a literal Copy of the Original, Triplicates whereof were ſigned by the above-mentioned Perſons, and which is left in my Care to tranſmit to H. E. the Vice Roy of New Spain, for his ſuperior Determination. Dated as above.

Raphael de Canizares.

I Don Stephen Joſeph Martinez, Enſign of the Ship belonging to the Royal Navy, and Commander in Chief of the Veſſels of his Catholic Majeſty upon this Coaſt, and in the Port of St. Lawrence of Nootka, do declare, That I have received from Capt. D^{n} Robert Funter and Pilot D^{n} Thomas Barnet, every Article contained in the preceding Inventory, as being the Property of D^{n} John Cawallo and C^{o}, of Macao, until the Determination of his Excy. the Vice Roy of New Spain, to whom I have given an Account by this Date, for his ſuperior Orders; and at the Requeſt of the ſaid Concerned, I gave the preſent Receipt, on Board this Frigate, the Princeſs, under my Command, in the Port of Saint Lawrence of Nootka, 13th July, 1789.

STEPHEN JOSEPH MARTINEZ.